WANTED—A wet nurse to nurse ...

WANTED—Persons to call at ...

WANTED—All persons wishing ...

WANTED—A man to deliver ...

WANTED—City property or a ...

WANTED—By two first-class ...

WANTED—All parties wanting ...

WANTED—Sixteen feet second- ...

WANTED—All persons looking ...

WANTED—Attention—Call, if ...

WANTED—Strangers in the city ...

WANTED—Good, lucrative sit- ...

WANTED—A Bass Singer, to ...

WANTED—To Purchase—A ...

WANTED—To give away in ...

WANTED—Two good Singers, ...

WANTED—Robert Middlebrook ...

WANTED—To buy or rent, steam ...

WANTED—A young man ...

WANTED—Book Agents—To ...

WANTED—All Agents who were ...

WANTED—"Attention." Some- ...

WANTED—To exchange unim- ...

Wanted—Partner.

WANTED—Partner—J. F. Kel- ...

WANTED—Partner—In a ...

WANTED—Partner—With a ...

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A span of large ...

FOR SALE—A Horse 6 years old, ...

FOR SALE—Grain Warehouse— ...

FOR SALE—A country store do- ...

FOR SALE—A chance for busi- ...

FOR SALE—Cheap—200 loads of ...

FOR SALE—Cheap—One good ...

FOR SALE—Saloon—A first-class ...

FOR SALE—A Photograph Gal- ...

FOR SALE—Fixtures and lease ...

FOR SALE—Connelsville Coke ...

FOR SALE—Sixteen Portable ...

FOR SALE—Drug Store—Situ- ...

FOR SALE—A Rare chance. ...

FOR SALE—500 Bbls. choice ...

FOR SALE—A Doctor's chaise, ...

FOR SALE—A Saloon, with lease, ...

FOR SALE—Hydraulic Presses. ...

FOR SALE—Grain elevator, con- ...

FOR SALE—At half their cost, a ...

FOR SALE—Tobacco Factory, all ...

FOR SALE—Steam Engine—We ...

WANTED—Agents— ...

WANTED—Agents—Male ...

WANTED—Book Agents ...

WANTED—Agents—Male ...

WANTED—Agents—To can- ...

WANTED—Agents—For ...

WANTED—Agents—In ...

WANTED—Agents—For ...

WANTED—Agents—$150 ...

WANTED—Agents—In ...

WANTED—Agents—To ...

WANTED—Agents—For ...

WANTED—Agents—For ...

WANTED—Agents—That ...

WANTED—Agents—Male ...

WANTED—Agents—$5.00 ...

WANTED—Agents—$125 ...

WANTED—Agents—For ...

WANTED—Agents—$100 ...

WANTED—Agents—Male ...

WANTED—Agents—In ...

WANTED—Agents—C ...

WANTED—Agents—The ...

WANTED—Agents— ...

WANTED—Agents—$25 ...

WANTED—Agents— ...

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation— ...

WANTED—Situation—By ...

WANTED—Situation— ...

WANTED—Situation— ...

WANTED—Situation— ...

WANTED—Situation— ...

WANTED—Situation— ...

WANTED—Situation— ...

WANTED—Situation— ...

STRAYED— ...

Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1865. NUMBER 172.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1865.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed at 147.

The receipts of internal revenue on Saturday were $720,144.

The cholera steamer Atalanta has come up to New York city.

The amount of National Bank currency now in circulation is $214,111,833.

Some interesting intelligence from Matamoras will be found in our New Orleans despatches.

The New Yorkers are preparing to give Gen. Grant a grand reception this evening.

The Cherokees have deposed John Ross on account of his disloyalty and made Downing Chief of the tribe.

Secretary McCulloch is about to fund the compound interest bearing legal tenders into five-twenties, at a fixed price.

It is officially announced by the British and American Consuls that the Haytien troubles are settled.

Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, has displaced the recently elected city officials of San Antonio and appointed others in their stead.

The steamers Brazil and Capitol were sunk recently on the Mississippi by collision. No lives were lost.

The most influential papers in Connecticut are recommending Henry B. Harrison of New Haven, as candidate for governor to succeed Gov. Buckingham.

A disturbance occurred at Georgetown between some members of the 4th United States regular artillery and the 7th reserves, and several were wounded before it was suppressed.

The New York *Times* says it is rumored that the pirate Shenandoah is *en route* for Peru or Chili, where her commander hopes to sell her for a war vessel.

Speaker Colfax was serenaded in Washington on Saturday night, and made an exceedingly beautiful and eloquent speech in response to the call.

A letter has been received at New York from Concord, N. H., stating that ex-President Pierce is dangerously ill, from disease contracted during the Mexican War.

The Mississippi House of Representatives has partly reconsidered its refusal to allow negro testimony against whites, and has in certain cases given them that privilege.

As a sample of the manner in which the English treat rebels it is stated that 1,050 of the Jamaica insurgents have been hanged and shot in the parish of St. Thomas alone.

It is rumored in Washington that [illegible] Secretary of the Interior, is about to resign, and that Hon. Jesse O. Norton, of this State, will be appointed to fill the vacancy.

The facts in regard to the occupation of Mexico by the French will be found related in our despatches. They are not new, but are reproduced in order to refresh the memory on important points connected with that event.

The New Orleans *Times* claims to have grounds for knowing that if the French do not evacuate Mexico before Christmas, the United States Government will intervene in behalf of the Liberals.

A despatch from Florida, says that General Howard, in a speech to the Convention, informed them that the President considered the privilege of Freedmen to testify in Court, is a right which must be conferred.

Wade Hampton, "of South Carolina, for an uncertain period," as he says, has issued an address to the people of the South, to which, after thanking them for favors *not* received, he gives them some sensible advice.

The Mississippi Legislature have adopted a memorial praying the President to remove U. S. troops from that State. The House of Representatives have rejected a proposition to admit negro testimony against the whites.

Our Washington despatches say that Gen. Logan was appointed Minister to Mexico on the recommendation of Gen. Grant, and that in private conversation in New York the Lieutenant General freely expressed himself in favor of driving the French from Mexico at the point of the bayonet.

The increase of crime in St. Louis has produced a perfect reign of terror. Robberies and similar outrages are perpetrated with impunity even in the day time. The police failing in their duty, two of the wards have already organized vigilance committees, who will administer summary punishment.

Official returns from thirty-two counties in Wisconsin, published elsewhere, give 5,810 majority for Gen. Fairchild, for Governor, and 6,659 majority against extension of suffrage. The twenty-six counties to be heard from will increase both majorities. Grant county, in the south-western part of the State, did very badly on the suffrage question. It gave 1,375 majority for Fairchild, and only 48 for suffrage.

William Aiken and William Whaley are both announced in the Charleston *Courier* as candidates for Congress against Gen. Stephen Elliott, "the defender of Sumter." Elliott will be elected, however. Rebel Generals are on the course in each of the four districts, and only Generals will be elected. The election occurs on the 22d.

Mrs. Lincoln has ordered, in Zwickau, Germany, a monument for the grave of her husband, the lamented President. It is cut out of serpentine stone, of an obscure green color, in the form of a large slab, and bears the simple inscription, "Abraham Lincoln." In the middle of October it was to be forwarded by rail to Bremen, where it will be shipped to this country. The quarries of Zwickau are celebrated for their stones.

The Secretary of War has completed his estimates for the coming year, and they foot up $33,000,000. Enough material of war is left on hand for our present force in the field for a year, though has been realized by the Department from the sales of materials thus far, to maintain the army for one year.

The safe of the office of the American Reform Tract and Book Society, Cincinnati, was robbed last Thursday night, of $1,400 in United States bonds. This office is situated in the second floor of No. 28, West Fourth street, north side, between Main and Walnut. The thief, whoever he may be, evidently had in his possession the keys of the door and the safe, for on neither one nor the other could there be found any marks going to prove that a burglary had been committed.

Jacob Barker, who has been elected to Congress from the Second Louisiana District, in taking the largest portion of the city of New Orleans, is eighty-five years old. The *Picayune* says: "We are certain that no man of the same age ever showed a representative body who possessed the same amount of energy, capacity for active business, and all his faculties, intellectual and physical, well preserved as Mr. Barker. Yesterday he could be seen behind his counter attending to his varied and multifarious business of his bank, and at the same time receiving the congratulations of his friends on his election, as spry, keen and ready as a young man of twenty-five."

Two Irishmen, drunk and wrangling about Fenianism, got aboard a West Side street railway car at Cleveland, late last Wednesday night, and the superintendent of the road, (who happened to be present,) requested one to take the front platform and the other the rear, to prevent a possible fight. Presently the rear man walked forward, and in the scuffle Jerry Dooley, (the front man) fell off, a wheel struck him in the side, and he was dead in a few minutes. A post mortem examination showed that the right kidney and the liver had been ruptured, and that a gallon of blood had been extravasated and lodged in the abdomen.

The discovery of rich mines of cinnabar, or quicksilver, in Idaho Territory, is likely to be important, if present estimates of its value are correct. A letter from Ruby City, in the Idaho Territory, of the 19th instant, says, "the existence of a vast bed of cinnabar ore in the location before spoken of, is beyond all question. * * Of one thing the world may rest assured, that New Almaden will enjoy a monopoly of quicksilver mining no longer than till the mines of Owyhee can be made to yield." Several new gold discoveries are spoken of, but the want of facilities of transportation in Idaho is the great obstacle to mineral development.

The State of Georgia didn't make much by its speculation in cotton during the Confederate days, and is therefore preparing to press a claim against the Government for 1,650 bales seized at Savannah by Sherman and sold at New York for the benefit of the Treasury. This cotton was the last of six thousand bales purchased for shipment to England to procure supplies for Georgia troops. Only enough had been landed in England to realize [illegible], the balance having been lost at sea, or appropriated by Jeff. Davis. When Sherman was wandering through Georgia the State agent at Savannah sold these 1,650 bales, in a hurry, to E. Brigham, on notes promising to pay in Confederate money six months from date. When the cotton was being taken away, [illegible] sent an attorney to track it and keep his eye upon the Government. When Gov. [illegible] came to his senses he repudiated the sale [illegible], and has communicated the facts to the Georgia Convention, upon request. Notwithstanding Brigham's protest that he would redeem the notes in gold at the relative value of Confederate currency when the sale was made, the Convention [illegible], and Gov. Johnson has informed the [illegible] that the State "will not suffer prejudice" [illegible] upon the cotton afterwards. So the [illegible] upon which, when such claims [illegible] the State of Georgia hopes to bag [illegible] with accrued interest and costs to [illegible] of settlement. The attempt to make something [illegible] all the more desperate when we find, by Gov. Brown's report, that the cotton taxes in Georgia shut down on all drafts after paying [illegible], and reminded the Governor of Georgia that there were creditors in England owning bonds with unpaid coupons attached to them.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.

Official Vote of Thirty-two Counties.

Counties.	Governor. Fairchild.	Governor. Hobart.	Suffrage. Yes.	Suffrage. No.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CAPE HAYTIEN.

Bombardment of the Port by the British Steamer Bull Dog.

ORIGIN OF THE DIFFICULTY.

Two Haytien Steamers Sunk, and the Bull Dog Blown Up.

Journal of an Officer of the DeSoto.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 1, 1865.

CAPTURE OF A GEFFRARD STEAMER BY THE REBEL HAYTIEN FLEET.

The British war steamer Bull Dog, which has been lying in this harbor for the past six or seven weeks, proceeded to sea on the 18th instant, ostensibly for the purpose of target practice with her great guns, (so say her officers.) She was preceded on the evening previous by the Haytien rebel war fleet, consisting of the war steamer Voldroque and four schooners, which were bound to Gonaives for the purpose of capturing some of Geffrard's steamers at or near that place. The fleet arrived off that place, and on the following morning the steamer Voldroque gave chase and brought to a steamer without colors or nationality, apparently, the crew of which took to their boats and deserted the ship upon the approach of the Voldroque.

THE BULL DOG WRESTS THE PRIZE FROM THE REBEL FLEET.

The Voldroque was about to take possession of the abandoned vessel when suddenly a gun fired from the British steamer Bull Dog, which was in the vicinity at the time, and was rapidly approaching from another direction, warned the Voldroque off the chase. This gun was followed by a second, and a shot across the bows of the Voldroque. She stopped, and the Bull-Dog coming up forbade her overhauling the steamer, stating that she was an English steamer, under English colors and carrying the British mails. The captain of the Voldroque then stated that he knew the vessel to be a Haytien steamer, and in the employ of the Geffrard Government, carrying troops and munitions of war, and furthermore, he believed that President Geffrard and some of his Cabinet were on board at the time. In the meanwhile, while the Voldroque was detained by this parley, the boats returned to the steamer and they then hoisted English colors. The captain of the Bull Dog insisted that the steamer was a *bona fide* British vessel on a legitimate voyage.

RIGHT OF SEARCH REFUSED THE VOLDROQUE.

The captain of the Voldroque then requested permission to search the steamer in company with officers from the Bull Dog. This the captain of the Bull Dog positively refused, and insisted upon the validity of the nationality of the steamer in question. The Voldroque, not being permitted to overhaul the steamer, returned to Cape Haytien in company with the schooners, and followed by the Bull Dog, which arrived in port next morning.

REFUSAL OF THE CAPE HAYTIEN AUTHORITIES TO LET THE BOAT OF THE BULL DOG LAND.

Shortly before the arrival of the Bull Dog, a boat was despatched on shore upon some duty connected with the ship. The boat was not permitted to land, and the officer therein was informed that no boats from the Bull Dog could land unless by superior force of arms. Accordingly a heavily armed launch was despatched, with orders, if possible, to effect a landing. This they failed to do, however, having been met by a "charge bayonets" from the infantry. The crew concluded to remain in their boat, but were permitted to bring off the English Consul, Mr. Dutton, to the Bull Dog.

PREPARING TO LAND BY FORCE OF ARMS.

Immediately upon the return of the boat bearing the Consul, active preparations for a fight were noticed on the Bull Dog. The topgallant and royal yards were struck and topgallantmasts sent down, anchor hove short, a spring upon the cable, and a full head of steam was gotten up. The Consul was permitted to land again, but no further communication was permitted between the Bull Dog and the shore, unless what afterwards came through the boats of the United States steamer De Soto and under the American flag.

PREPARATION OF THE HAYTIENS FOR DEFENCE.

The news of the Bull Dog's conduct having spread like wildfire among the inhabitants of the Cape, they became greatly exasperated at the conduct of the English commander. The people were all out and under arms. Horsemen dashed through the streets carrying the news. The women came out of their houses armed with long knives, and vowed to wreak vengeance upon the English crew if they attempted to land. They broke open the English Consulate, and took therefrom some seven or eight refugees belonging to Geffrard, who were concealed there for protection, and held them as hostages.

THE BULL DOG GOES FOR AND RETURNS WITH REINFORCEMENTS FROM GEFFRARD'S FLEET.

Friday and Saturday passed without anything occurring worthy of note, until Sunday morning, 22d inst., when the Bull Dog got under way to proceed to sea, to avoid a conflict with the authorities on shore. She carried with her the British and American consuls, the latter having throughout the whole affair behaved most outrageously, and disgraced the American flag which he represented. The Bull Dog returned from sea on the following morning (Monday), accompanied by three of Geffrard's steamers, which remained in the offing outside of the harbor, but were to have entered the same in company with her.

THE BOMBARDMENT OPENED.

Immediately upon getting abreast of Fort Picolet, at the entrance of the harbor, at half-past [illegible] o'clock in the morning, she opened fire upon the fort, and poured in three heavy broadsides without any notice. The men in the fort were scattered out upon the ramparts, and little dreamed of what was coming; but they soon manned their pieces and responded with three or four guns. The Bull Dog, however, did not stop, but steamed boldly into the harbor and commenced firing upon the town with shell and grape, and, with a full head of steam on, started to run down the Haytien war steamer Voldroque and the rest of the fleet. But upon getting about one hundred yards from the Voldroque she ran ashore, and with such terrible force that all attempts to back her off by reversing the engines proved futile. She, however, was not idle, but poured broadside after broadside into the open town—upon defenceless women and children, foreigners, aliens and all alike.

INCIDENTS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

Lieutenant Commander Howell, Executive Officer, of the United States ship De Soto, and some other officers, together with a boat's crew, were on shore upon duty, and miraculously escaped with their lives to their boat, as the shells from the Bull Dog falling thick and fast.

Captain Walker, commanding the United States steamer De Soto, astonished at the barbarity of the act, sent a boat on board the Bull Dog to know why her commander, Captain Wake, was acting in the manner he was without first notifying him of his intention to bombard the town, as he had promised to do, and also without notifying the foreign consuls and aliens.

THE NON-COMBATANTS BROUGHT ON BOARD THE DE SOTO.

Meanwhile, and at great risk to life, that Christian gentleman and brave and good man, Capt. Walker, despatched his boats, under the command of Lieutenant Commander Howell and other officers of the De Soto, through the midst of a heavy fire from both the English steamer and the Haytien batteries on shore, for the purpose of bringing the foreigners and all who wished for protection under the American flag. Five foreign consuls, representing respectively the countries of Prussia, Belgium, France, Hamburg and Oldenburg, and fifty other persons, male and female, of all nationalities, placed themselves under the protection of the American flag, and were conveyed to the United States ship De Soto, which vessel had in the meantime got up steam and steamed out of danger from the contending parties. Much praise is due to Capt. Walker and the officers of the De Soto for the gallant manner in which they rescued and brought off the people from shore and placed them out of danger.

SINKING OF THE VOLDROQUE AND A SCHOONER—THE BULL DOG ASHORE.

At the first commencement the Bull Dog, having failed in her attempt to run down the Haytien fleet, poured a heavy fire into them, and succeeded in sinking the Voldroque and the largest of the schooners, whose crew were mostly all on shore, and were unable to offer resistance until too late.

REPLY OF COMMANDER WAKE TO CAPTAIN WALKER'S INQUIRY.

Commander Wake, of the Bull Dog, in reply to Capt. Walker's message as to why he fired into the town without previous notice, said that he appealed to "American generosity," and hoped that Capt. Walker would not take advantage of his unfortunate position, as he was then in a tight place.

THE BULL DOG ASKS FOR AID.

The Bull Dog kept up an incessant fire upon the town all day, and late in the afternoon sent to Captain Walker and begged that he would take a hawser from him and tow him off, promising to cease firing and leave the harbor if he did so; if not, he stated he would be compelled to blow his ship up.

CAPTAIN WALKER TAKES THE WOUNDED OF THE BULL DOG ON BOARD HIS VESSEL.

Captain Walker declined doing so or offering him further assistance in the affair; but offered to take his wounded on board, which Captain Wake gladly availed himself of, and sent his wounded on board the De Soto for medical treatment and safe keeping. Surgeon Kidder provided everything in his power for the comfort of the men in question.

THE BULL DOG CONTINUED THE BOMBARDMENT

until sundown, when both parties ceased firing. During the engagement she had one officer and two men killed and fifteen men wounded.

THE BULL DOG BLOWN UP.

After dusk, finding that he could not get his ship off that evening, and could not hope to be reinforced by the De Soto, and fearing that the enemy, under cover of the night would take advantage of it and erect more batteries, Captain Wake determined to abandon her, and without further consultation with the DeSoto took to his boats and pulled quietly out of the harbor, none else knowing of what was going on save the British crew. At exactly half-past ten o'clock p. m. a most terrible explosion took place, which shook the DeSoto from stem to stern. Her Britannic Majesty's war steamer Bull Dog was no more. High in the heavens were seen falling timbers.

DANGEROUS PROXIMITY OF THE DE SOTO TO THE EXPLODED VESSEL.

The De Soto at the time of the explosion was scarcely eight hundred yards distant and the danger was indeed great, although luckily no accident happened. Immediately all the boats of the De Soto were manned and officered and despatched to the scene of the wreck, to pick up or rescue any bodies that might be seen. But upon arriving there they found that she had evidently been deserted previous to the explosion. Countless explosions followed all the rest of the night, caused by the bursting of the few remaining shells and other combustible materials. Nothing remains at present of the haughty Bull Dog but her smoke stack and a portion of her machinery.

THE BULL DOG

was a [illegible] screw steamer of 1,412 tons burthen and five hundred horse power. She carried a battery of six guns, viz., four heavy thirty-two pounders on broadside, one ten-inch smooth bore pivot and one rifled Armstrong, throwing a solid shot of one hundred and ten pounds. Her complement, inclusive of officers, seamen and marines, was one hundred and seventy-five, all told.

The following is a full and correct list of the officers of the Bull Dog:—

Captain Commanding—Charles Wake.

Lieutenants—J. L. Way and Frank Rougemont; Sub-Lieutenant, —— Tyrwhitt.

Acting Master—— Blanco.

Surgeons—— Brakey; Assistant, —— Moss.

Paymasters—— Chinnaco; Assistant, —— Deveson.

Engineers—Chief, Robert Roughton; Assistants, Hingledoo and Thornton; First Class Assistants, McKenzie and Morgan; Second Class Assistant, Brennage.

Master's Assistant—Jones.

Midshipmen—Cullom, Voucher, Caldwell, Hoskins and Aimkin.

Boatswain—Painters.

Acting Gunner—Coates.

The boatswain, Mr. Painters, lost a leg early in the action, and died shortly afterwards.

BARBAROUS CONDUCT OF CAPTAIN WAKE.

The action of the Bull Dog was one of the most barbarous on record. The foreign consuls have all protested against the action; and had it not been for the protection offered under the American flag and the United States ship De Soto, it is not known how much more terrible the result would have been. Much praise is due to that noble officer and Christian gentleman, Captain W. M. Walker, United States Navy, commanding United States steamer De Soto, for his gallant conduct upon the occasion. America may well be proud of such officers as Captain Walker. [illegible] the ladies, who were mostly French and Spanish, received on board, and his officers, one and all, gave up their state-rooms, berths, table, &c., and every comfort that American hospitality could offer was tendered to the distressed.

THE HAYTIEN REBEL WAR FLEET

consisted of the Voldroque, a British built screw steamer of four hundred tons burthen. She was a three-masted, schooner rigged vessel, and carried a battery of four twelve-pounder carronades on broadside. She did not return the fire, as she had not sufficient steam up to get under way, and most of her crew were on shore. There were also four schooners, the largest of which carried one long eighteen-pounder pivot and two twelve-pounder carronades on broadsides. The Voldroque was formerly one of Geffrard's blockading vessels, and was captured by the four schooners in question in the latter part of September, after a spirited engagement of but half an hour.

THE COMMANDER OF THE HAYTIEN FLEET.

The Haytien fleet was under the command of our captain, Pablo L. Villanueva, an American by birth, a thorough seaman and a man of education, who was formerly mate of a Boston clipper ship. The three smaller schooners carried each one twelve-pound bronze gun on pivot. The fleet carried a battery of ten guns, all told. Captain Villanueva was on board of the Voldroque at the time of her sinking, his engineer being on shore quite ill. He sank with his colors flying and a blood red flag at the main (the Haytien battle flag.) He, with others of his crew, clung to the masts and rigging of the vessel, with riflemen from the tops of the English vessel picking them off as fast as they appeared above the water, and until rescued from the unfortunate position by a boat from the United States ship De Soto, under Lieutenant Sumner; and had it not been for the humanity of this American officer they would probably have perished. The Bull Dog's crew gave no chance of escape to the conquered, and granting even quarter. The sharks which infest the harbor were enemy enough upon such an occasion, without addition from sharpshooters while clinging for dear life to the mastheads of their sunken ship.

INEFFICIENCY OF THE BLOCKADE OF CAPE HAYTIEN.

There are now but two steamers composing the blockading squadron off Cape Haytien, and the chances for blockade running are indeed favorable.

THE CREW OF THE BULL DOG AT LEMONADE.

To-day one of our boats which communicated with the Geffrard troops on the side, heard that the officers and crew of the late Bull Dog arrived at Lemonade after the destruction of their vessel, and from whence they took their departure in one of Geffrard's steamers for Kingston, Jamaica.

EXPLANATION OF CAPTAIN WAKE'S APPEAL TO CAPTAIN WALKER NOT TO FIRE AT HIM.

The officer in charge of the boat, Acting Master Brice, was informed by our American Consul, Mr. Folsom, that Commander Wake, of the Bull Dog, while aground and engaging the enemy, not only expected, but greatly feared, that the United States steamer De Soto would open fire upon his ship. He was convinced of this by observing the De Soto getting up steam and standing out of range of the shore batteries and coming to a position where the De Soto's guns could rake the Bull Dog. This evidently is the reason why, in his reply to Commander Walker, he appealed to American generosity not to take advantage of his unfortunate position, and also his promise to cease firing upon the town and leave the harbor, if Captain Walker would tow him off. Having failed to elicit assistance from the De Soto, and fearing that the De Soto would attack him after his refusal of assistance, for his barbarous conduct and violation of his promises to Captain Walker, but under any circumstances to open fire upon the town without previous notice, in order to give time to bring off the foreign population, probably led him to blow up his ship and steal quietly out of the harbor in his open boats under cover of the night.

JOURNAL OF AN OFFICER OF THE DE SOTO.

The following is an extract from the journal of an officer regarding the action of the Bull Dog. The officer was on board the De Soto, and witnessed the whole affair from her decks:—

From 8 a. m. to meridian, wind variable, from south to southwest, weather clear and fine, thermometer (in shade) 90 degrees, barometer 30 degrees 5 minutes.

At 8:35 Her British Majesty's steamer Bull Dog made her appearance off the entrance of the harbor, in company with three Haytien (Geffrard) war steamers. Lieutenant Commanding Howell returned on board, bringing off the families of the Prussian and Belgian consuls.

At a quarter to nine o'clock, when abreast of Fort Picolet, the Bull Dog opened fire on the same, and about five minutes later the fort returned the fire. At ten minutes to nine we started fires and [illegible] main boilers for the purpose of getting up steam, and sent Lieut. Read in the second cutter with a message to the Bull Dog. Lieut. Read was unable to board her, and returned to the ship. The Bull Dog having entered the harbor, stood for the rebel steamer Voldroque at full speed, and using her starboard battery upon the city and from her tops firing rifles at the people on shore and at the crew of the Voldroque. When within short musket range of the Voldroque, and going at full speed, and abreast of the "Turret Detaing," the Bull Dog grounded, and was unable to extricate herself from her perilous position, being within point blank range of a heavy masked battery on shore, which immediately opened fire upon her, as also did numerous sharpshooters and riflemen. A fragment of a shell from the Bull Dog striking an English blockade runner, she was immediately abandoned by her captain and crew, who came on board this vessel for protection. Hove short, and sent Lieut. Read to the Bull Dog with a message to her commander. Lieut. Read succeeded in boarding her, and through the midst of a heavy fire, at twenty minutes to 9 o'clock Lieut. Commander Howell returned in the launch, bringing off a large number of persons, among whom were the Hamburg and Oldenburg Consuls, who claimed protection under our flag. At a quarter to 10 the Voldroque sunk, and with her colors flying, having been hulled several times by the Bull Dog, and the few who remained on board clung to the rigging, when the steamer's hull disappeared, and thus remained under the fire of the Englishman's riflemen until picked up by his boat and taken prisoners. Several of the crew of the Voldroque and a portion of the crew of the largest schooner of the Haytien fleet were rescued from the water, in the midst of a shower of bullets, and taken on shore by Lieut. Sumner in the third cutter, which was despatched upon this errand of humanity by Capt. Walker. At ten Lieutenant Commander Howell and Acting Ensign Kane went on shore with a heavily armed boat's crew, for the purpose of bringing off any foreigners who desired protection. At ten minutes past ten the largest schooner of the Haytien war fleet sunk, having received two shot holes in the port bow and at the water line. At half-past ten hove up anchor and got under way under steam, a boat with an officer from the Bull Dog coming alongside at the same time with a message for the commanding officer. At half-past eleven another officer came alongside from the Bull Dog, with a message which amounted to this, "that he wished us to attempt to tow him off shore." At forty-five minutes past eleven came to anchor in ten and a half fathoms of water, and veered to thirty-five fathoms of chain at the "bitts" on the starboard bower chain. Bearings of anchorage—Fort Picolet, north by west three-quarters west; Custom House, west southwest; Fort Villion, south by west one-half west; Pear Anse, south three-quarters east; Mangrove Islands, east by south. At thirty-five minutes past eleven Lieutenant Sumner returned with the first cutter from shore, bringing off several foreigners claiming protection, among whom was the Vice-Consul of France. At 2 p.m. Lieutenant Sumner went on board the Bull Dog with an offer from the commanding officer to receive and care for such wounded prisoners he (the commander of the Bull Dog) might see fit to send off. The commanding officer of the Bull Dog declined the offer; his men being only wounded, and the ship under fire, he deemed it inexpedient to remove them.

From meridian to four p. m.—Light wind from the north northeast; weather clear and fine; thermometer, eighty-seven degrees; barometer, thirty degrees two minutes; her Britannic Majesty's steamer Bull Dog still aground, and engaging the shore batteries. Lieutenant Commander Howell went ashore in the second cutter, returning on board at forty-five minutes past one. The town is on fire in the northern and windward part, from the effect of the Bull Dog's shells. At four the firing nearly ceased on both sides, the Bull Dog firing only occasionally. Received on board in all, forty-seven persons, people from the city of Cape Haytien who had desired protection.

From four to six p. m.—Bull Dog still firing at the shore batteries, and occasionally upon the Bureau-au-Fort, with broadsides of grape and canister, the shore batteries answering but feebly and occasionally. A number of [illegible]

SERENADE TO SPEAKER COLFAX.

An Eloquent and Important Speech.

GEN LOGAN APPOINTED MINISTER TO MEXICO AT THE REQUEST OF LIEUT. GEN. GRANT.

Coming Report of the Secretary of War.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.

Disturbance Among the Military at Georgetown.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION—TEXT OF THE CONVENTION BETWEEN FRANCE AND MEXICO.

Important From Matamoras—The Liberals Raise the Siege.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

SERENADE TO SPEAKER COLFAX.

An Eloquent and Highly Important Speech.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—This evening a large crowd of friends of Speaker Colfax repaired to his quarters and complimented him with a serenade. In response to earnest calls, he appeared and addressed them as follows:

MY FRIENDS:—I thank you for this pleasant serenade with which you welcome me on my return to this sphere of public duty. Since I left here I have travelled, as you are all aware, many thousands of miles. My thoughts turn this evening to the auspicious condition of the country now, as compared with the closing of the last Congress. Then an alien and hostile flag waved over our cities and forts, and camps and regiments, and we went home in March to assist in raising more troops called for by the President. Now, thank God, over all the land, and the flag of the Republic waves unquestioned over every site of our national domain. (Cheers.) We never knew the value of our institutions until the hour of their peril. If we had failed, there would have been no need to construct the tomb of nations. But, thanks to our heroic defenders no Gibbon will write the history of our Decline and Fall. (Cheers.) I shall hail the day when all the States shall again fill their appointed orbits around the Central Government, and when we can behold them

"Distinct as the billows, but one as the sea."

But we cannot forget that history teaches us that it was eight years after the surrender of Yorktown, in the revolutionary war, through our fathers were one mind as to the necessity, before the Constitution was adopted and the Union thus established. It is surprising that the [illegible] Congress [illegible] at [illegible] any knowledge of public sentiment [illegible] the momentous question which will be brought before it. It will not be governed by any spirit of revenge, but solely by duty to the country. I have no right to anticipate the action, but if I commit myself to any infeasible unalterable policy, but these ideas occur to me and I speak of them with the frankness with which we should always express our views. Last March, the Congress adjourned—no guess lately in the relation represented to a hostile Congress and Cabinet, devising ways and means for the destruction of the country. It may not be generally known, but it has been repealed by the direct vote of the members of the so called Confederate Congress, that Gen. Lee, the military head of the rebellion, declared last February, in his official character, that the contest was virtually hopeless, but that their Congress still decided to continue the struggle, and 20,000 men fell after that time on both sides in the battles around Petersburg and Richmond. Since the adjournment of the last Congress, the rebel armies have been conquered and surrendered, but not by any treaty of compromise. The regiment abandoned their flag by the force of arms. Sooner than by any promise of voluntary submission, but by the force of arms. Sooner than to the so called Confederate Congress, when at our late adjournment last March, were struggling to blot this nation from the map of the world, proposes, if admitted, that the next Congress to overthrow, at its session next month and resume their former business of governing the country they struggled so earnestly to ruin. They say they have lost no rights. It seems to be the doctrine of the right of our country and the rebels to destroy the nation would impress upon the country the rights of men. The Constitution, which they prepared and the [illegible] gives to each House the exclusive right to judge of the qualifications of the election, returns of its members, and I apprehend they will exercise that right. [illegible]

There are other terms on which I think there is no division among the loyal men of the Union:

1st. That the Declaration of Independence must be recognized as the law of the land, and every man, alien and native, white and black, protected in the inalienable and God given rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Mr. Lincoln in his Emancipation Proclamation, which is the proudest wreath in his chaplet of fame—(cheers)—not only give freedom to the slave, but declared that the Government would maintain that freedom. (Applause.) We cannot abandon them and leave them defenceless at the mercy of their former masters. They must be protected in their rights of person and property. These freemen must have the right to sue in courts of justice for all just claims, and to testify, also, so as to give security against outrage and wrong. I call them freemen, but the proclamation that they might have been announced before their freedom was fully secured, but they should be regarded now as freemen of the Republic. (Loud and enthusiastic cheers.)

2d. The amendments of their State Constitutions, which have been adopted by many of their State Conventions so reluctantly, under the pressure of despatches from the President and the Secretary of State, should be ratified by a majority of their people. We all know that but a very small portion of their voters participated in the election of delegates to these Conventions, and nearly, if not all, the Conventions have declared them in force without any ratification by the people. When the crisis has passed, we can they not turn around and say that they were adopted under duress, by delegates elected by a meagre vote, under Provisional Governors and military authorities, and never ratified by a popular vote; and could they not turn over the anti-Lecompton argument against us, and insist, as we did, that a Constitution not ratified by the people may have effect, but no moral effect whatever?

3d. The President can, on all occasions, insist that they should elect Congressmen who could take the oath prescribed by the act of 1862; but in defiance of this, and insulting to the President and the country, they have, in a majority of instances, voted down Union men who could take the oath, and elected those who could not, and we should feel disgraced if we did. Without mentioning names, one gentleman elected in Alabama by a large majority declared in his address to the people before the election that if the iron page of history would record the Emancipation Act as the most monstrous deed of cruelty that ever darkened the annals of any nation, and another who avowed that he gave all possible aid and comfort to the rebellion, denounced the Congress of 1862 as guilty of a great outrage, in passing such an act. The South is filled with men who cannot take the oath, which declares they have not voluntarily taken part in the rebellion. Every one except in the Southern army can take that oath, because it was forced into the ranks by the conscription act, and every man who shirked to the army would, to accept a civil or military office could take that oath; but these were not the choice of the States lately in rebellion.

4th. And while it must be expected that a minority of States will obstinate for years, their feelings of disloyalty, the country has a right to expect that, before their members are admitted to a share of the government in this country, a clear majority of the people of each of these States should give evidence of their renewed and hearty loyalty, not by speeches or by resolutions, but by electing men who are willing to stand by and fight for the flag of the country in all its conditions at home and abroad.

The danger now is in too much precipitation. Let us remove from haste slowly, and we can then hope that the foundations of our Government, when thus reconstructed on the basis of indisputable loyalty, will be as eternal as the stars. (Applause.) In President Johnson I have that [illegible] confidence [illegible] the Senate [illegible] the [illegible] Southern member who denounced it and its authorities, and that he was faithful among the faithless. (Applause.) Nor do I forget that when our enemies were at the Capital to his home, and the Governor of Tennessee [illegible] Military Governor of Tennessee, to a most majority of the colored population of that State, he declared that he would be their Moses. [illegible] the exercise of [illegible], I hope and believe, to the colored regiments of the District of Columbia, when he said to them, [illegible] declaration that this is a white man's country, [illegible] [illegible] the Scotch [illegible] vote of the [illegible] [illegible] of our [illegible] which [illegible] We all [illegible] Southern Conventions, and that he has directed the death warrant of every one who has been convicted of conspiracy.

The great Union organization of the country forged it successfully, aided by our brave soldiers, through the terrible ordeal of the past four years. [illegible] thought that [illegible] for the [illegible] of the Union [illegible] a failure, and which demanded a cessation of hostilities. The [illegible] of the [illegible]

The address was cheered throughout, and at its conclusion, many in the crowd rushed forward to congratulate the speaker, while the band played patriotic airs.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Appointment of Gen. Logan—Gen. Grant's Views on the Mexican Question—Department Reports—President's Message—A Big Fine—About Pardons—Wirz's Arm—Mutiny Among the Soldiers at Georgetown—The Columbian Commission.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.

The most important part of Gen. Grant's brief speech on the Mexican question to New York last week, was omitted in the published reports. In closing he said that "this (the Mexican question) was one of the few topics on which he allowed himself to speak freely." It is known that the appointment of Gen Logan to the Mexican mission was made on Gen. Grant's recommendation; and that in private conversation in New York he freely expressed himself in favor of driving the French from Mexico at the point of the bayonet.

The annual reports of the heads of departments are nearly completed, and will shortly be submitted to the President.

Notwithstanding the interruptions from the swarms of visitors, the message to Congress is progressing rapidly, and the President hopes to have it finished some time before the commencement of the session.

Thomas J. Carver, special bonded agent of the Treasury Department for Choctaw county, Alabama, tried at Mobile before a military commission, on the charge of fraud in commission transactions, has been convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of ninety-thousand dollars, and to be imprisoned at hard labor for one year, and until the fine is paid. The sentence has been approved by the commanding General, and Nashville designated as the place of confinement.

The diminution of applications for pardon appears to be owing to the idea which prevails in the South, that Congress will grant a general amnesty, the prospect of which, viewed from here, looks highly problematical. About one thousand applications are now in the Attorney General's office, filed for further consideration by the Cabinet. Among them are rebel Generals, members of the rebel Congress, and officers of the rebel service, who graduated at the United States naval and military academies. Alabama is ahead of the other States with respect to pardons, and is likely to have fewer more petitions to present. The majority of the applications now coming are from North Carolina, Virginia, and Arkansas. One hundred petitions were presented yesterday by the Secretary of State to Texas.

The wounded portion of Wirz's arm is preserved in the Army Medical Museum. An examination by army surgeons revealed the fact that his complaints there being simply an inflammation of the periosteum or inner covering of the bones. From this it appears that Wirz was playing possum to obtain better treatment, or perhaps a reprieve.

Considerable excitement was created last night by the report that a negro regiment, stationed in Georgetown, had mutinied, and were indiscriminately murdering the inhabitants. The result of all the rumors were greatly exaggerated; however, they were disappointed to learn during the evening that the disturbance had occurred between a few of the 4th United States Regular Artillery and the 7th Veteran Reserves. The disturbance was suppressed by the arrival of troops, but not until several of the mutineers had been severely wounded, if not seriously.

The Joint Commission between the United States and Government of Colombia, which has been in session here for the past week, will hold an adjourned session to-morrow. The umpire to be selected will be one upon whom the Commissioners cannot agree, and the Prussian Minister shall select one, which he will do to-morrow.

Secretary of War's Report—$33,000,000 for Coming Year—Army Stores, Clothing, Ammunition, &c., on Hand.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.

The Secretary of War has completed the estimates necessary for his report, and will immediately prepare it for issue. The estimate for maintaining the army for the coming fiscal year at its present force, on a peace footing, is $33,000,000. Enough material of war is on hand to arm and equip a million of men, or to maintain our present force in the field for a year, and a large quantity of army supplies are on hand in the various Arsenals, such as [illegible]; and the amount is being increased. Enough has been realized from the sales of material thus far to maintain the army for one year. These facts may interest France and England.

Present to Indians—Government Hostages Suspended in Virginia—An Appeal for C. C. Clay—Mexican Matters, etc., etc.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The President has directed that $300 in silver coin be given to Short Gun and his brother of the Blackfoot tribe of Indians, in consideration of their having rescued two white women found by them, in captivity among the hostile Indians. The price paid for their ransom was two horses.

Gen. Terry, commanding the Department of Virginia, has issued an order suspending the issuing of government rations to the destitute people in his Department, except in the District of Henrico.

Mr. Clement Clay and rebel General Hardee have made an appeal to the President to pardon ex-Senator Clay, of Alabama, from Fort Monroe. They desire that he be given a parole, the same as granted to Stephens and Reagan.

The Provisional Governor appointed by the President for [illegible] ordered certain action for these States which he deemed indispensable to their restoration to their former relations to the Government, which I think they are bound to respect.

1st. Their Conventions should declare the [illegible] secession null and void; not as heretofore they merely repealing them, but [illegible].

2d. That their Legislatures should ratify the constitutional amendment extinguishing slavery, that the cause of dissension and rebellion might be forever removed.

3d. That the whole United States repudiate the rebel debt, though by its terms it will be a long while before it falls due, as it was payable six months after the recognition of the Confederacy by the United States.

This reminds me of an old friend in Indianapolis, who said he had to give his note payable one day after convenience. (Laughter and cries of "good, good.")

The Herald's Mexican correspondent says the report that Senor Poros, the Mexican Minister to England will only report to this Government [illegible].

The execution of Gen. Ortega, Salazar and other officers is in accordance with Maximilian's decree of October 3d, and is confirmed.

It is stated that Generals Riva, Tamboras and Alvarez have ordered all the French, Belgian and Austrian prisoners held by them to be shot in retaliation.

The rebel General Sterling Price's cavalry have been broken up.

The President's policy is inducing many Southerners to return to the United States.

The reported defeat of General Figuero by the Imperialists is declared false.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

The United States General Hospital at Jeffersonville, to be Turned into a Soldiers Home—Indianapolis partially Inundated.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 19.

Some days ago Governor Morton addressed letters to the Secretary of War and Surgeon General, asking whether in case the State desired it, the United States general hospital at Jeffersonville, would be turned over to the State authorities, to be converted into a Soldiers' Home. An answer was received yesterday from Surgeon General Barnes, saying that it would be turned over on the same terms as Tripler Hospital was transferred to the State of Ohio. This Hospital is one of the largest and finest in the whole country and will serve most admirably for the purpose designated.

A break occurred in the canal in the western part of the city before daylight this morning, and water rushed out in immense volumes, submerging Camp Sullivan and driving the soldiers out of their barracks. There being no side cut, the water could not be drawn off, and it has been entirely unmanageable. A portion of Washington street is under water, and the sidewalks and road are much damaged. A number of houses were completely surrounded by water. Numerous cellars have been filled full. The damage will be considerable. The water is now abating but still covers the streets.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

Destruction of Barracks at Camp Washburne—Marine Intelligence.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 17.

The United States barracks at Camp Washburne were destroyed by fire last night, either from drunken carelessness or design. A large amount of valuable lumber was burned. This fire will give a clear view of the race track from the grand stand. The buildings had been advertised for sale by the officer in charge.

The tug Mosamora, from St. Catherines, came into our harbor this afternoon, having in tow two barges, loaded with barley, shipped from Toronto and Hamilton, bound for Chicago. The wind was too heavy for her to proceed.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Statement of the Independence Belge—What M. Drouyn de L'Huys Stated to Mr. Dayton—Mr. Seward's Reply—The Text of the Convention Between France and Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—As much importance is attached to the statement of the *Independence Belge*, that the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops may be looked upon as a thing decided on in principle, it will not be uninteresting to recur to the fact that about two years ago M. Drouyn de L'Huys stated to Minister Dayton that the design of the French Government in Mexico [illegible] the United States and the [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. Seward, in reply to the assurance of Mr. Dayton, instructed him to inform the French Government that, in the opinion of the United States the permanent establishment of a foreign and monarchical government in Mexico will be found neither easy nor desirable [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of Mexico to the keeping of her own people [illegible] [illegible] to the condition of things there; to remain, the purpose of the French Government to give order to the condition of things there; to remain [illegible].

The text of the convention concluded between France and Mexico to regulate the conditions of the stay of the French troops in Mexico for the purpose of [illegible]

[illegible] the new Empire, done at the Castle of Miramar, the 10th day of April, 1864, provides that the French troops at present in Mexico shall be reduced as soon as possible to a corps of 25,000 men, including the foreign legion. This corps, in order to guard the interests which led to the intervention, shall remain temporarily in Mexico on certain conditions. Among them that the French troops shall evacuate Mexico in proportion as the Emperor of Mexico shall be able to organize the troops necessary to replace them. The foreign legion in the service of France composed of 8,000 men, shall nevertheless remain in Mexico six years after all the other French troops shall have been recalled. From that moment the legion shall pass into the service and pay of the Mexican Government, which reserves to itself the right of shortening the duration of the employment of the foreign legion in Mexico. It was further stipulated that the expense of the French expedition to Mexico were to be paid by the Mexican Government, at the sum of 270,000,000 for the whole duration of the expedition down to the 1st of July, 1864, the sum to bear interest at the rate of three per cent per annum. From the 1st of July all the expenses of the Mexican army shall be at the charge of Mexico. The above is given merely to show what was the originally declared purpose of Napoleon in establishing a monarchy in Mexico, and the conditions in part upon which he furnished material assistance.

GULF STATES.

New Orleans Cotton Market—Important from Matamoras—The Seige of Matamoras Raised by the Liberals.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—Cotton firm, and advanced 1c. Middling 48@49c. Sugar and molasses unchanged. Gold 38c. Exchange weak. Checks on New York ¼c premium. Freights unsteady.

The schooner F. W. Lawrence, from New York to Galveston, was wrecked on Western Sambo Reef, and lost.

The Galveston *Bulletin* of the 15th, says the steamer Alabama, from Brazos, reports, as she was leaving, Gen. Weitzel received despatches, by officers belonging to the Federal service, to the French ship-of-war, the purport of which were unknown. Also reports that a squad of Liberals fired into the French ship, which returned the fire, killing one Liberal.

The steamer Petal was sunk in the harbor on the 15th, and the crew saved.

A late Matamoras *Ranchero* states that the Imperialists have been badly cut up. It says Gens. Prieto and Gallinda were killed, and Cortinas and Hinojosa and Col. Garza wounded. The *Ranchero* decides that the Imperial gun boat Poisone fired on the people on the American side. It is complaining of the moral support which the Liberals derive from Brownsville. It also alleges that a conspiracy thus encouraged has been hatched for the murder of Mejia and surrender of the city. The same paper announces a number of transports at Vera Cruz, a part whereof will be immediately sent to Matamoras.

The Mississippi House has partly revised its refusal to allow negro testimony against whites. It has now passed by 61 to 28 the following law: In addition to the cases in which freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes are now by law competent witnesses, they shall be competent witnesses in all cases in which they offer themselves as witnesses, shall be a party to a record, and in which they shall be parties, both plaintiffs and defendants, and in all criminal cases in which the offence charged was committed against the person or property of freedmen, free negro, or mulatto so offered as a witness, provided no freedman, free negro or mulatto shall be examined as a witness in any case except by leave of the judge in open court. The Senate will doubtless adopt this section.

In Alabama the Congressmen elect are: First District, C. C. Langdon; Second District, Geo. C. Freeman; Third District, Cullen A. Battle; Fourth District, Joseph W. Taylor; Fifth District, Col. Shiel. In the Sixth District the returns are incomplete.

Governor Hamilton, of Texas, has ordered an election for the Convention to be held on the 8th of January, the convention to meet on the 7th of February.

Gen. J. B. Clark, of Missouri, who was arrested in Texas, returning from Mexico, and imprisoned in Fort Jackson, has been released, and is *en route* for home.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—The Times' Matamoras correspondent says: The Liberals raised the siege of Matamoras on the night of the 8th, and departed to unknown regions. It is generally thought it is only a feint to surprise and capture the city. No damage was sustained by the Liberals since the 4th, when Hurst's ammunition had been reported at Matamoras.

The *Ranchero* says the Liberals left a number of blankets, arms, &c. Some few were caught napping. It also states that the Liberal principal force had gone in the direction of Camargo. Reinforcements were expected in different bands. The Imperial cavalry pursued for five miles. Escobedo's command took up its route.

The French squadron has arrived at the mouth of the Rio Grande. It is reported that one Cuban was arrested at Matamoras, charged with treachery in the Cuban conspiracy and instrumentality in shooting Cuba, then Governor of Tamaulipas.

It is understood General Thomas will, as Minister, signify to the President to settle the conflict of authority between Governors Sharkey and Humphreys, both claiming Governorship of that State.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The War in Chili—Great Preparations Making—Revolutions in Central America—A Paymaster Robbed—Sympathy With Cuba.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall the 10th, with $[illegible] [illegible] thousand dollars in specie, has arrived. She [illegible] following news: Steamer Paita, from [illegible] Southern coast, arrived at Aspinwall on the 4th. [illegible] has taken place in Chili. The blockade of the ports still continue, but is extensively evaded. The naval force of Chili [illegible] at Valparaiso. [illegible] further action has been taken by the foreign diplomatic corps. Peru, with only seven vessels, defend the ports numbering from [illegible]. Great preparations are making in Chili for war. Letters of marque had been issued in large numbers. Blockade running is encouraged, and military roads and telegraphs are in progress.

The celebrated author, Don Andres Bello, died at Santiago on the 15th of October. The news from Peru is of much interest, and tends to the belief that the next steamer will bring decided news of success or failure of the revolution. The revolutionists had arrived near Lima, and government troops had marched out to give them battle.

Nothing from Central America.

A Panama letter says: Some seven fighting had taken place in the State of Cauca, in which the Government forces were successful. The losses on both sides were 300. The revolution is declared at an end.

A revolution had broken out in Cundinamarca. No particulars were received.

On the night of the 30th of October, J. B. Rittenhouse, United States Fleet Paymaster, at Panama, was robbed of $18,000 in gold.

A grand sympathetic meeting was held at Panama in aid of Chili, and money was raised and sent to that country to encourage the war. Patriotic resolutions, speeches, &c., were made.

Frederick S. Waddell, for fifteen years President of the Isthmus Co., a native of Vermont, died at Panama on the 31st ult.

NEW YORK.

Re-Taking the Census—Fears for the Atalanta Passengers—The Pirate Shenandoah—Reception to Gen. Grant—Dangerous Illness of Ex-President Pierce—Mexican News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—At a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, it appears from a minority report of the Volunteer Committee, on the subject of paying State Census Enumerators, that the committee have had three districts of the First Ward enumerated, and found a deficiency in the State Census of 2,985. They state that if they were authorized to go on with the work they would find the population of the city considerably over a million. The Board adjourned to Tuesday, without taking any action on the report.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—It is feared in some quarters that the long confinement of the passengers on board the Atalanta may cause ship fever to break out among them. No symptoms of this disease have yet appeared.

The *Times* says it is rumored that the pirate Shenandoah is *en route* for Peru or Chili, where her commander would sell her for a war vessel; that one of her officers was sent on the mission some time since.

Arrangements for the reception of Gen. Grant tomorrow evening are nearly completed. Fifteen hundred or two thousand tickets of invitation have been issued, and the assemblage will comprise the most distinguished officers of the army and navy, as well as prominent citizens.

A letter from Concord, N. H., says ex-President Pierce is dangerously ill from the effects of disease contracted during the Mexican war.

Letters from the City of Mexico says that immense interest is felt in Mexico concerning the probability of the United States aiding the Republicans. The belief is general that there will be no interference in Mexican affairs. In some portions of Mexico, French and Belgian soldiers are dying rapidly from intermittent fever. A great many robberies have been committed recently between Mexico and Vera Cruz. The Empress was to leave on the 5th of November, on a pleasure trip to Yucatan.

Foreign papers say Gen. McClellan will spend the winter at Dresden.

BRAZIL.

The War with Paraguay—Agents for Southern Families who Desire to Emigrate—United States Squadron.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The regular Rio Janeiro correspondence states that the Emperor of Brazil is urging a vigorous prosecution of the war. The Allies are very sanguine. Lopez, President of Paraguay, must soon succumb. In such an event it is their intention to complete arrangements for the liberal navigation of the interior waters, which will create a heavy demand for American steamers.

A considerable number of Southerners are in Rio Janeiro present as agents for our Southern families who desire to emigrate to Brazil. It is thought but little success will attend the movement as the desire is to perpetuate slavery, which is rapidly growing into disfavor in Brazil.

The United States squadron, Admiral Gordon, bound for the Pacific, was still in Rio Janeiro, and attracts much attention. It will proceed to Batavia, touching at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Wade Hampton Issues an Address Thanking for Favors not Received—Sensible Advice.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, "for an uncertain period," has issued an address to his fellow citizens, thanking them, though he was not elected, for votes they gave him, and presenting [illegible] address gives them some sensible advice, although he does not fully accept the measures of the State Convention. He thinks it the duty of the South Carolina to abide by them, as they are part of the terms agreed upon with the President, whose course toward the people of the South is entitled to generous confidence. South Carolina should avoid all unnecessary agitation, confine herself strictly to a just regard for the Southern Confederacy. Above all, let us stand by our State.

FLORIDA.

Discussions in the Convention—Negro Testimony—Gen. Howard Says the President Insists Upon this Right.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Later accounts from Florida say there has been animated discussion in the Convention regarding the admission of negroes to testify in Courts, both members favoring it. [illegible] [illegible] much opposition, and it is thought that the latter [illegible] be carried by the majority. Gen. Howard [illegible] speech to the members of the Convention, informed them that the President considered it a right which must be conferred.

Heavy Robbery.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—McElroy's dry goods store, on Ninth, above Chestnut street, was entered early this morning, and robbed of $10,000 worth of silks.

Prize Fight Postponed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The grand Prize Fight for the championship of America, between Jos. Elliott [illegible] and Jim Dunn, for $1,000 [illegible] take place [illegible] Philadelphia, [illegible]

FROM ITALY.

The Elections—Complexion of the New Parliament—Complete Triumph of the Liberal Party—The Clerical Party in an Almost Invisible Minority—Garibaldi Finally Elected for Two Places—Mazzini Defeated.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

FLORENCE, Nov. 1, 1865.

GRATIFYING RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

At last the protracted state of doubt and anxiety in which the friends of liberty in Italy have been kept for the past fortnight, is over, and we are able to congratulate the country upon having achieved a complete victory over the parties who seek to re-plunge it again into social darkness and spiritual despotism. If I felt compelled, in a recent letter, to reprobate the indifference shown in the first vote of the 22d ult., I am now eager to bear testimony to the manner in which this dereliction of Italy has been redeemed on the 29th. Not that the voting on Sunday last was overpoweringly numerous, or as numerous as it ought to and might have been but chiefly because it denoted a firmness of purpose, a spirit of union, and a resolution to throw aside all minor differences in presence of the common enemy which convinces us that the heart and feelings of the country are sound at bottom. At all events, the result has been a complete triumph of the Liberal and Constitutional party, and the return of a new Parliament prepared to support the existing order of things by an irresistible majority. To speak more in detail, you will remember that the result of the first ballot was not only to leave nearly half the elections indecisive, but to place a large number of candidates of the clerical and reactionary party in a position to compete a second time with liberals, and with some apparent chance of success. This position alone, whatever might be the final result, was felt keenly by the nation to be a check and a species of disgrace. Thus in Florence alone, no less than three of the electoral colleges out of four were disputed in this way by the *neri* or "blacks;" and throughout the thirty-one colleges of the Tuscan provinces in which the elections had to be gone over again, there were nineteen in which a clerical alone stood opposed to a Liberal for the final votes. In the other twelve colleges, the contest was only between two Liberal candidates of different shades of opinion. Well, under these circumstances, there was a general cry, not so much of alarm as of reprobation, that such a state of things should have been permitted to come to pass, and a determination manifested to put a speedy stop to it. The second election day approached, and all sections of Liberals, it must be said, behaved admirably. Minor disputes and differences were at once laid aside, as well as the divisions and indifference which had given a temporary and apparent advantage to their adversaries. The result was such as might be expected from conduct which cannot fail once more to confirm both Europe and America in the opinion they have already formed of the practical good sense of the Italian people. Here in Florence, the three Liberals, Ricasoli, Peruzzi and Cipriani, whose return was opposed by Clericals, were raised to the head of the poll by triumphant majorities, the number of votes given for them far exceeding those on the first occasion. Those given for the clericals, on the contrary, had but slightly increased, showing that the latter had put out nearly their whole strength on the 22d. To sum up, out of the nineteen clerical candidates standing throughout the Tuscan provinces, how many, do you suppose, succeeded in making good their election? Why, just two! And even of these two, one, Peri, elected for Prato, some ten miles from Florence, is of so mild a clerical color, that he may very well be designated under the term of a grey, rather than a pure "black!"

I am not yet able to lay before you so complete a statistic of the result of the elections in the Southern provinces, but enough is known for me to say that it is only a little less favorable than the above. A few of the leaders and orators of the "black" party have succeeded in entering the Chamber, and will no doubt make themselves conspicuous in debate, (for they are able and zealous men,) but their followers will be few and weak. In the North, the party is reduced to a nonentity, and the only contests there have been between Liberals. The general color of the new Chamber will probably be one of more advanced liberalism than the last; but with 243 new members elected, it is difficult to appreciate its temper precisely before it speaks. Garibaldi is elected at two places—Naples and Angris; and Mazzini, as I predicted, has been defeated by a less advanced Liberal, the Marchese Ricci, at Genoa.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Explosion of a Portable Saw Mill—Three Men Killed and Five Persons Injured.

[From the Shelby (Ill.) Union, 17th.]

One of the most appalling disasters that has ever occurred within the limits of this county, took place on the 8th instant, about six miles south of this city, caused by the explosion of the boiler of the steam saw mill of J. P. Davis. By the explosion of the boiler, the mill was entirely destroyed, killing instantly two men, and causing the death of the third in about twenty minutes after. Two of the killed were brothers named Geo. and Nathan Austin; the third was William Davis, the fireman. George Austin and Wm. Davis were instantly killed; Davis was thrown about fifty yards from the mill, and almost "bruised to a jelly" by coming in contact with the timber and pieces of the boiler whirling in the air at the same time. Nathan Austin did not anticipate that his injuries would prove fatal, went to his house immediately after the explosion, but fell a corpse on entering the house. Oscar Austin, also a brother of the above named, was severely injured, and little hopes of his recovery were entertained. Three or four others were slightly injured, but have almost recovered from the shock. One piece of the boiler, the largest that was to be found, was blown high above the tops of trees, and came down at a distance of 250 yards from the mill, breaking off the large branches of a stately oak in its descent. A plate 6 by 8, fell endwise through the roof of Oscar Austin's house, which is situated about 100 yards from the mill. It is reported that no one was scalded, from the fact that there was no water in the boiler—but the explosion, we are told, is attributed to the incompetency of the fireman, who was employed at a low salary, and did not understand fully the power of an engine.

The boiler, at the moment of explosion, contained 120 pounds of steam; persons can readily conceive from this the consequences. As an instance, sixty and seventy pounds is all that is used in Scovill's large boiler at his mill, for two run of four feet burs.

A piece of the boiler, about one-fourth inch [illegible] weighing about three pounds, is now on exhibition at Scovill's mill; it was [illegible] by [illegible] Hubbard a short way from the mill soon after the explosion.

The [illegible] were consigned to the grave amidst many sorrowing and sympathetic friends, of which there were a large concourse. The citizens throughout the county sympathize with the bereaved.

The Robbery at Laporte, Indiana.

Among other valuables taken from the house of Col. W. A. Place, in Laporte, last Sunday (as mentioned in a previous number), was a 7-30 U. S. Treasury Note for $1,000. The note was of the first series, letter B, No. 4,318, and payable to Stephen Halloway. This is the only one of the stolen bonds of which the number is known.

Fire.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 18.—A fire destroyed the [illegible] factory [illegible] of the [illegible] this morning. Loss $60,000; insured for about $[illegible].

Highway Robbers Sentenced.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—Elias Johnson, James Brown, and John Davis, convicted of highway robbery by the garroting process, were to-day sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment each in the State Prison.

[illegible] account of misunderstanding between the parties. Both men are in fine condition, and it is generally understood the fight will take place yet somewhere in Pennsylvania.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—Arrived, the steamer Orizaba, from Oregon, bringing four hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars in treasure.

Sailed, ship Garibaldi, for New York, carrying 3,000 sacks barley, 450 cases of flour, 1,408 hides, 1,000 cords of mustard seed, 400 bundles broom corn, 2,800 sacks copper, 460 flasks quicksilver, 150 bales wool, 70 bbls wine, besides smaller lots of other varieties of California produce.

Mexican Intervention Rumors.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The New Orleans *Times* of the 9th says in relation to the rumor of naval and military preparations, &c.: "We have information that we are not at liberty to disclose, giving positive corroboration to these rumors. We hesitate not to predict that unless the French troops are removed from Mexico before Christmas, there will be active intervention in behalf of the Liberals, and the traditional policy of the United States will be vindicated."

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 18.—Robberies and murders still continue in the city and vicinity.

Four men and one woman were killed near the Chattanooga depot last night.

The river is falling, and is twenty six inches on the shoals.

Cotton market more active to-day. Prices ranged from 30 to 43 cents. Receipts, 394 bales; shipments, 329 bales.

Fenian Demonstration.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 18.—The Fenians held a torchlight procession this evening on the Brandywine. Addresses were made by John M. McCanty, of Philadelphia, Hon F. F. Prescott, P. M. Plunkett, and others. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Petition for the Release of Davis.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Richmond *Whig* says the ladies of the city are circulating a petition for the release of Jeff. Davis. They think as several may be induced to parole him in the same manner as other State prisoners.

Sand Creek—Chivington.

The recent political campaign in Colorado was conducted strictly on the Sand Creek issue. The cowardly butcher Chivington was a candidate for delegate to Congress, and was undoubtedly elected. Not satisfied with running on that issue himself, he required all the other candidates to declare themselves in favor of slaughtering friendly Indians under flags of truce. We [illegible] the following correspondence in the [illegible] News. If the letter of Chivington is a model of impudence, that of Scudder is a marvel of grammar:

DENVER, Oct. 30, 1865.

Hon. Edward Scudder:

DEAR SIR:—You being a candidate for Governor of the State of Colorado, I presume to inquire as follows:

1st. Have you been and are you now in favor of sustaining the officers and men who were engaged in the battle of Sand Creek on the 29th and 30th of November, 1864?

2d. If elected Governor of Colorado, will you be [illegible] and place only such men as have been and are in favor of sustaining the officers and men engaged in said battle?

3d. If elected Governor of Colorado, will you use all your official influence with the General Government, to remove the Indians which are located through the instrumentality of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] of Colorado [illegible]

4th. Will you urge on the authorities at Washington, the importance of a vigorous war policy against the Indians of the plains, to continue until the lives and property of frontier settlers, their wives and children shall be secure, and until these [illegible] [illegible]

Hoping to hear from you [illegible] soon, I am, &c.

J. M. CHIVINGTON.

DENVER CITY, Oct. 31, 1865.

J. M. Chivington, late Colonel Commanding District of Colorado:

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 31st instant, is received and contents noted, and in reply will say, that it was my purpose in writing my card of thanks to the gallant soldiers of Colorado, and I trusted it was susceptible of no other than an affirmative answer to your first, and other interrogatories [illegible] [illegible] of the nature of the interrogatories in your letter. However, to make myself unequivocally understood, I reply to your interrogatories [illegible] as follows:

To first interrogatory—Yes.

To second, third and fourth interrogatories—I will.

Certainly believing that the sacrifice of the soldiers of Colorado should be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at the hands of the people [illegible] of their Executive.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN SCUDDER.

New Advertisements.

THE TRUE WAY TO CURE CATARRH, THROAT DISEASES, Asthma and Consumption.

A New and Important Medical Discovery. DR. J. WINSLOW AYER, of the Throat and Lung Institute, McCormick's Block, who so signal success in the speedy cure of Catarrh, Throat and Lung Diseases in this city for the last three years has been the subject of remark and inquiry among all classes, has just made a new discovery which promises to be of the greatest possible importance to persons afflicted with any disease of the breathing organs, and which is regarded by the best medical authority as superior to any other mode of application of remedies for this class of cases.

Dr. Ayer has for years given his entire attention to Diseases of the Throat and Chest and chronic complaints leading to Consumption. For the last five years, at immense expense, and constant personal application, perseverance his researches, and by actual demonstration dissipated the old and fatal dogma of the incurability of such diseases, and proves to the world that

There is a Cure for Catarrh.

A Cure for Throat Disease, A Cure for Bronchitis, A Cure for Asthma, and A Cure for Certain Stages of CONSUMPTION.

The most satisfactory results have been achieved. Patience and perseverance only have been rewarded, and DR. AYER has had the satisfaction of receiving from the best medical men in the country, and from many of his patients in every profession of life, the highest commendatory letters concerning the entire success of his remedies.

DR. AYER, therefore, in all sincerity, invites the attention of the afflicted to his

NEW MODE OF CURE.

Feeling fully confident that those who makes trial of it will concede that its merits are not over rated, and that it will prove a blessing to that large and increasing army of invalids hastening to the gateway of Death, with maladies hitherto regarded as incurable. That Catarrh and Throat Diseases and Consumption can be cured.

Persons who cannot call may write, and a list of questions and a little book upon the subject will be sent per return mail.

Consultation Free. Terms within the reach of all. Dr. AYER will receive patients daily.

Om Ni Fa Ri Ous.

Oh! Have you seen the magnificent

NEW GOODS

JUST OPENED

AT

Mattson & Hoes,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

JEWELRY STORE,

117 LAKE STREET.

THEY REMIND ONE OF THAT

Merry Christmas Day

NOT FAR DISTANT.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FINE STOCK OF

Hats, Caps and Furs,

Which we are offering to the Trade at Low Prices. Merchants will find it for their interest to examine our stock.

KING, CARHART & CO.,

24 Lake street, 2d floor.

Offices To Rent.

Two fine offices near the Chamber of Commerce Building. Inquire of BOYNTON, POSTER & CO., 34 and 36 LaSalle street.

UNION PARK RESIDENCE LOTS. We offer for sale at a very low price a number of choice residence lots fronting on Union Park. [illegible] Real Estate Brokers, [illegible] Dearborn street.

TO LOAN—$17,000.

For four months on Real Estate or first-class business paper. Apply immediately to CLEAVES & TAYLOR, 76 Washington-st.

CANADA STRAITS OIL.

Forty Barrels for Sale by BARNEY & INGLIS, 6 Steel's Block, corner South Water and LaSalle sts.

New Advertisements.

[illegible] H. SCRIVEN & CO., Advertising Agents, 57 Dearborn street, are authorized Agents to receive Advertisements for the Tribune, and all other leading papers throughout the United States and Canada.

FOR SALE.

A Wheeler & Wilson Cabinet Sewing Machine, in good order. Cost $115. Will be sold for $75. Apply at 189 Michigan Av.

ALL FORMER RESIDENTS of Indiana, whether members of the Association or otherwise, are requested to attend a meeting of the "INDIANA ASSOCIATION," at Room No. 8 Chamber of Commerce, on Monday evening, Nov. 20. An Address will be delivered by Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., and business of importance will come before the meeting. A full attendance is desired. By order of the Executive Committee.

ARRIVAL OF MADAME AL [illegible], THE GREAT FRENCH ASTROLOGIST AND PHYSICIAN. Ladies, if you wish to know their future prospects, may have them correctly stated by Mad. Alwin, at 341 South Clark street, opposite Court House, for a short time only. She tells of health, love, marriage, courtships, law matters, business affairs, and will show the likeness of the lady or gentleman they will marry, and the name of their visitors. All female diseases cured. 2d floor.

THE SYRACUSE GLASS WORKS.

These works are again in blast, with two new furnaces of 10 large Pots each—all working in very perfect order, and making about three hundred boxes daily.

Orders for glass of any size or quality will be shipped up to three by five feet, can be filled on short notice.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 18, 1865.

E. B. JUDSON, President.

J. CROUSE, Vice President.

ISRAEL S. SPENCER, Secretary and Treasurer.

I. J. TITUS, Agent.

TRUSTEES.—E. B. Judson, J. Crouse, W. A. Judson, C. C. Loomis, Israel S. Spencer, J. J. Glass, I. J. Titus.

NEW CHURCH MUSIC BOOK.

Just published and now ready.

THE UNITED STATES COLLECTION

of Church Music. To which is added "A Method for Teaching the Art of Reading Music," "A Method for Teaching the Cultivation of the Voice," "A Method for Training Choirs and other Musical Organizations," and "A Collection of beautiful Secular Pieces for Singing Schools and Musical Associations."

BY A. N. JOHNSON.

The Psalm and Hymn tunes in this work, are from beautiful, highly effective and mostly new. The anthems are adapted to all the occasions of public worship, and are highly interesting, although unusually easy of performance. Both Tunes and Anthems are plainly printed.

TO SINGING SCHOOL TEACHERS.

This work contains an unsurpassed collection of popular Secular Pieces, arranged in progressive order for imparting a knowledge of the Art of Reading Music. It is confidently believed that teachers who will examine it, will gladly adopt it, as a work which will greatly increase the effectiveness of their instruction, while it will greatly lessen the labor of imparting instruction.

TO CHOIR LEADERS.

This work contains a method for Drilling Choirs, Associations, and Advanced Classes. Nothing of the kind has ever been published before. It is believed Conductors and Leaders will find it just what they have long felt the need of.

Published and for sale by H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Price $1.38 Retail; [illegible]

PRURIGO LOTIO!

The Great Itch and Humor Killer of the 19th Century.

THE NEW PREPARATION possesses most WONDERFUL properties, and

A SURE CURE

For every species of the ITCH, PRAIRIE ITCH, BARBER'S ITCH, WABASH SCRATCHES, ILLINOIS MANGE, IOWA AND MISSOURI DIGS, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, RINGWORMS, etc.

The PRURIGO LOTIO is a safe and certain cure for all kinds of Itch, and being a simple preparation, is free from all the grease, [illegible] of the ointments. The PRURIGO LOTIO is safe to use in ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, will not injure the most tender skin, and CONTAINS NO MERCURY. Don't fail to try it.

I. T. & W. T. McFARLAND, Sole Proprietors, Lafayette, Ind.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

Sold at wholesale in Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Peoria, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and all wholesale points.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, Nov. 18, 1865.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works of the city of Chicago, have completed the Assessment Roll for the widening and extension of [illegible] [illegible] City Clerk.

[illegible] will apply to the Common Council [illegible] for the confirmation of said assessment, [illegible] the right to be heard. All persons interested [illegible] [illegible] of the said Board.

J. G. GINDELE, [illegible], O. J. ROSE, Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

THE BEST EFFERVESCING CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

In 4 oz. bottles, in the form of Powder. For sale by all wholesale druggists. Prepared by Arthur Rogers, Chemist, New York.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG FACTORY.

Constantly on hand

COTTON, LINEN AND PAPER

FLOUR SACKS.

ALSO,

Cotton Seamless Bags!

Wool Sacks, Ham Sacks, Burlap Sacks, Paper Bags, Gunny Bags, Of all Sizes.

HART, ASTEN & CO.,

No. 182 South Water Street, Chicago.

CARROLL, BEATTIE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions, Highwines, &c.,

35 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

Liberal advancements made on consignments.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

General Commission Merchants.

Corner LaSalle and Washington streets.

F. L. UNDERWOOD. ROBERT L. UNDERWOOD. BEN. W. UNDERWOOD.

We give our personal attention to the disposal of Produce consigned to us, and to the purchase and quality of Grain bought on orders, either for shipment or to hold on warehouse for sale. [illegible] [illegible] Provisions and all Western Produce in good advantage. UNDERWOOD & CO., Corner LaSalle and Washington sts.

Hobbs, Grace & Co., Chicago, Ill.,

Grace, Davis & Co., New Orleans, La.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Flour. Usual advances made on consignments.

MALAGA RAISINS, WINE, &C.

A. P. COCHRAN, New Orleans, offers [illegible] [illegible]

WINTER APPLES.

[illegible] Winter Apples, of superior quality, in store, and for sale [illegible] [illegible] Call at Forwarding House of J. D. TAYLOR, Michigan Central Freight Depot.

TOWN CLOCKS

FOR

Churches and Court Houses,

Of all sizes and descriptions. [illegible] LOUIS HOFFMANN, Fort Wayne, Ind.

All clocks warranted for five years.

[illegible]

KEY TO LOVE; or, Dr. S. M. [illegible] [illegible]

New Advertisements.

GRAND TREAT FOR NOVEMBER.

Five Thousand Pieces

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

DRESS GOODS!

At 62½ cents per yard,

WORTH IN NEW YORK ONE MONTH AGO

$1.50.

At W. C. PARDRIDGE & CO'S,

[illegible] STATE STREET, (Crosby's Opera House.)

THE ARTIST EDITION OF

TENNYSON'S POEMS.

Illustrated by Hammatt Billings,

Will be ready Saturday, November 18th. This Edition will be illustrated with

Original Designs,

Which will not be used in any other edition.

J. E. TILTON & CO,

BOSTON, PUBLISHERS.

MOSS, TOW.

50 Bales superior quality Moss [illegible] Black Moss; also 50 bales No. 1, 2 & 3 Tow, for sale at

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

CARPET HALL,

135 & 137 Lake-st.

THOMAS O. BARTER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CHICAGO.

Agents of McIlvaine Bros., New York. Agents of J. R. Oglesby, New Orleans.

We are prepared to make liberal advances on shipments to the above addresses, or to our correspondents in Liverpool and London.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR!

Choice Baker's Flour.

STAR WHITE ROSE, NORTHFIELD, GOLDEN SHEAF, STONE MILLS RYE, MINNEHAHA, FAVORITE, GLENN MILLS, STOCKTON, OAK RIDGE.

The above brands can be had at any time, and are WARRANTED to give good satisfaction, by

LEONARD BROS. & JENNISON,

222 Lake street.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS,

ATTENTION!

A plan having been nearly matured by the "YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION BUILDING COMPANY OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO" for the erection of a building to contain a large Public Lecture Hall, Library and Reading Rooms, &c., proposals for a lot of land suitably located for the purpose are hereby respectfully solicited.

The lot of land must be situated north of Van Buren street, east of Wells street and south of the river; and be about 100 feet front by 100 feet in depth.

Proposals to secure attention, must be delivered in writing to the undersigned at the office of Hall, Kimbark & Co., Nos. 193 and 195 South Water street, on or before Wednesday next, November 22d.

GEO. M. KIMBARK, President Young Men's Association.

C. TAYLOR,

713 Broadway, New York,

Has an elegant stock of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

Undershirts and Drawers,

ENGLISH HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Underwear, Scarfs and Ties,

FRENCH SHIRTING.

Fine Shirts and Collars made to order.

NEW CLOAK STORE,

118 Clark st., Smith & Nixon's Building.

Ladies don't fail to call and examine a nice assortment of Cloaks, selling at 25 per cent cheaper than at any other store. [illegible] 118 Clark st., Chicago.

PROPOSALS FOR USE OF STEAM TUG DURING THIS WINTER.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, Nov. 18, 1865.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works [illegible] [illegible]

The Board reserve the right to accept any offer which [illegible]

J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR PLANKING ALLEY, BLOCK 1, FORT DEARBORN ADD.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, Nov. 18, 1865.

Sealed Proposals will be received [illegible] [illegible]

J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR HAULING CINDERS DURING THE WINTER.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, Nov. 18, 1865.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works [illegible] [illegible]

J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO PETROLEUM CO., OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Notice to Stockholders:

A dividend of SIX PER CENT, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable [illegible] [illegible]

W. E. GILMAN, Sec'y and Treas.

MALT HOUSE.

WYETH & VANDERVOORT,

103 and 105 South Canal Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

We have constantly on hand a prime quality of Malt, which we are prepared to sell at the LOWEST market price.

BLANKETS!

A large assortment—Common, Good and Extra quality, for sale cheap, at

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

CARPET HALL,

135 & 137 Lake-st.

DRIED FRUIT.

We are receiving daily prime lots of New Dried Apples and Peaches, for sale to the trade by SHERMAN, HALL & POPE, Commission Merchants, 150 Washington street.

JOSEPH H. OGLESBY,

(Late Oglesby & Macrae.)

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NEW ORLEANS.

THOMAS O. BARTER & CO. are my authorized Agents in Chicago, and will make liberal advances on shipments to me. J. H. OGLESBY.

WHEELER, TALCOTT & [illegible]

[illegible]

STURGES, McALLISTER & CO.,

WOOL, COMMISSION & STORAGE,

Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Rush Street, corner Kinzie, North end of Rush Street Bridge, Chicago, Ill.

100 Large Mules For Sale

[illegible]

C. P. ADAMS & CO.,

GENERAL PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

22 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.

AVIS AU DAMES. Mlle Loutise, from Paris, [illegible] [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, OFFICE, NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

[illegible — terms of subscription]

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts from Sales of the Chicago Daily Newspapers. OFFICIAL.

Name of Paper.	Year Ending May 1, 1865.
Tribune	$170,270
Times	[illegible]
Journal	[illegible]
Post	[illegible]
Chicago Tribune	$370,270
Times, Journal and Post combined	210,000

THE ALABAMA.

Mr. George Bemis has compiled from the authorized Parliamentary Blue Books, and published in the Boston *Advertiser*, the proof that the British authorities connived at and knowingly and wilfully permitted the escape of the Alabama. From his statement, occupying five columns, we condense the important points. It will be remembered that the Alabama (*alias* 290) left Laird's dock in Liverpool, in July, 1862, under pretence of taking out a "pleasure party," and never returned. The "pleasure party" consisted of the two Messrs. Laird, sons of John Laird, member of Parliament, the two Misses Laird, his granddaughters, and three or four other ladies, with a few other guests, confidentially invited. The British Government on the same day sent a telegram to stop her, but it arrived too late, owing to causes of which Earl Russell gave the following account, in an interview which Minister Adams held with him, three days after the Alabama left the Mersey. He said, as reported by Mr. Adams to our Government, "that a delay in determining upon it had most unexpectedly been caused by the sudden development of a malady of the Queen's Advocate, Sir John D. Harding, totally incapacitating him for the transaction of business. This made it necessary to call in other parties, *whose opinion had been at last given for the detention of the gunboat; but before the order got down to Liverpool the vessel was gone.*"

It is here admitted that the case was a proper one for detention and was known to be such by the British Government before the vessel sailed. The failure to arrive at this conclusion in time is here attributed to the illness of the Queen's Advocate. But for this the British Government is clearly responsible, as they are bound to employ an advocate who is not ill. But on a later occasion, in the House of Lords, Earl Russell gave the additional reason, that the Lairds were secretly informed in advance of the intention of the Government to seize the 290, by some treacherous agent of the British Government having access to its Cabinet secrets—a fact for which the British Government would be still more clearly responsible. He said:

"We collected evidence, but it was not till it was complete that we felt ourselves justified in giving the orders for the seizure of the vessel. These orders, however, were evaded. I can tell you your lordships from a trustworthy source how they were evaded. [illegible] page from Fullam's "Cruise of the Confederate States War Steamer Alabama, (p. 5) of which the last paragraph ran as follows:

"Our unceremonious departure [from Liverpool] was owing to the fact of news being received to the effect that the customs authorities had orders to board and detain us that morning. [Upon which Earl Russell adds:]

"There is the fact. How ever the owner came to be informed of it, it is impossible for me to say. There certainly seems to have been treachery on the part of some one furnishing the information."

Sir Roundell Palmer, Attorney General of England and leading law officer of the Crown, corroborates the statement of treachery.

It will also be borne in mind that four weeks previously (July 4th) Mr. Adams had been assured by the British Government that the Custom House officials at Liverpool should keep a strict watch on the Alabama, and report any further information that could be obtained concerning her, and that the order to detain the vessel was by this time doubtless in their hands. This order, which was stated to be doubtless in their hands on July 4th, did not actually reach their hands till July 29th, previous to which Laird had been treacherously informed of its nature by some confidant of the British Cabinet or law officers. Still until 10 o'clock on the morning of the 29th the Alabama lay at Laird's docks, with the pleasure party on board, and Earl Russell informs us that orders were in the hands of the Liverpool officers to arrest her that morning. At that hour she was towed out by the "Hercules" and down the Mersey toward the Irish Channel for fourteen miles, when the "pleasure party" were transshipped to the Hercules, and that tug returned to Liverpool for the crew, reaching the dock again at 7 o'clock p. m. Thus during all of the 29th the Alabama was within easy reach of the officers at Liverpool who then had the warrant of arrest in their hands. During that night, and on the forenoon of the 30th, the tug Hercules took on board the lumber for gun carriages and the crew, about fifty men, of the Alabama. Early on the morning of the 30th the following note from our Consul at Liverpool, Mr. Dudley, was placed before the head of the head of the Liverpool Custom House, fully apprising him of all these facts, several hours before the tug Hercules had left, to take on board the Alabama's crew.

"U. S. CONSULATE, LIVERPOOL, July 30, 1862.

"SIR:—Referring to my previous communication to you on the subject of the gunboat "No. 290," fitted out by Mr. Laird at Birkenhead, I beg now to inform you that she left the Birkenhead dock on Monday night [the 28th,] and yesterday morning [the 29th] left the river, accompanied by the steam tug Hercules. The Hercules returned last evening and then I am informed that the gunboat was cruising off Point Lynas, that she had six guns on board, concealed below, and was taking powder from another vessel.

"The Hercules is now alongside the Woodside Landing Stage, taking on board men, (forty or fifty) hands, evidently for gun carriages, and other things, to convey down to the gunboat. A quantity of cutlasses was taken on board on Friday last. [illegible] ... and I report them to you that you may take such steps as you may deem necessary to prevent this flagrant violation of neutrality.

"Respectfully, I am your obedient servant, THOMAS H. DUDLEY, Consul.

"The Collector of Customs, Liverpool."

In response to this note, the Collector sent the Surveyor down to the tug Hercules, at the pier. He examined the tug and let her go, making the following report:

"Copy of a letter from Mr. E. Morgan, Surveyor, to the Collector, Liverpool.

"SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, 30 July, 1862.

[illegible]

(Signed) "E. MORGAN, Surveyor."

Here the officers in whose hands has been for twenty-four hours an order from the British Government to arrest the Alabama, go on board of the tug on which her crew and gun carriages are, and are told by the crew that they are going on board the "gunboat," yet instead of going out with the tug to the Alabama and arresting her, they return with their orders in their pockets. It was as much the duty of the officers to arrest the crew, with whom they talked face to face, and the tug Hercules, which they were on board of, as to detain the Alabama. On this point the British neutrality act reads as follows:

[illegible]

The United States Supreme Court for a long series of years have held the doctrine that compensation must be made for national [illegible] ... belligerent vessels ... [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the character of torts and [illegible] ... cases in which the doctrine has been recognized, and applied have been cited at the bar, so are so numerous and so uniform, that it would be a waste of time to discuss them.

The tug Hercules, with the Alabama's crew and gun carriages on board, after being visited by Surveyor Morgan, steamed out, reaching the Alabama in Beaumaris Bay, about forty miles from Liverpool, at about three o'clock p. m., of the 30th, put on board her freight and the crew, lay alongside, about four miles from shore, till midnight, and then returned.

It thus appears that from some time on the 29th till midnight on the 30th, two days, the officers at Liverpool held in their hands a warrant for the arrest of the Alabama while she was within easy reach, but failed even to attempt to execute it. For two months previously, the British Government had been steadily and fully informed of the character of the vessel, and four weeks previously they had assured our Minister that orders for her arrest were doubtless in the hands of the proper officers.

The decisions of our own courts as given by Judge Story,—and we presume those of Great Britain are equally clear,—state that the cases in which the augmentation of a crew in a neutral port render the neutral liable to restitution for subsequent captures made by the war vessels "are so numerous and so uniform that it would be a waste of time to discuss them."

And yet Earl Russell refuses to arbitrate a claim for restitution where not only the crew were augmented, but wholly enlisted in a British port, the vessel built there, her equipments put on board there (by a tug), and where the Government had admitted their knowledge of the illegal character of the vessel by ordering her arrest, and by putting her under bonds for one hundred thousand pounds, which were paid and have gone to swell the British Treasury. No wonder that our last advices from Washington state that "Mr. Seward has written a despatch to Earl Russell, taking strong grounds on the case of the Alabama."

BARBARISM IN LOUISIANA.

The name of one more Northern toady to the slave power is enrolled in letters of darkness upon the calendar of infamy. One Gen. J. S. Fullerton, like the last calf sacrificed to a heathen idol, has given his bleat for slavery and with it his official ghost. Appointed to run the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana, as part of the magnanimous reconstruction policy which seeks to feed the insatiable maw of rebel appetite for power and office at the expense of loyal men, he signalized his career by attempting to prevent the mild and inoffensive planters of Louisiana from being oppressed and enslaved by the cruel and rapacious freedmen! He undertook to make the contracts for the negro with his master, and to "compel" the negro to perform his contract "or leave the country." He broke up the self-supporting colonies of freedmen which his predecessor, Mr. Conway, had formed for the aged and the sick, and also the colored orphan asylums founded by charitable associations over which he had no earthly control, with a zeal worthy of the New York asylum burners of July '64. He next ordered the arrest of all colored men not found in actual employment. Colored troops who had just been mustered out, and who carried their money in their pockets were arrested as vagrants by a rebel police. Laborers with their cotton hooks in hands, and who had been all day unloading cotton at the levee, were arrested at night on their way to their families, and marched, chained together like felons in Barbary, to jail. In their gratitude, the rebels presented this Fullerton with a dinner. Loyal men will pray that it may be his last meal. Finally he abolished all tribunals established by the Bureau for securing justice to the freedmen, and turned them over to the rebel courts, which, of course, refused "nigger testimony" and revived the old sentence of forty lashes to every nigger who dared to be complained of by a white man. Fullerton is superseded. We trust the thing that was inserted in his stead was a man.

REFORM AT THE HUB OF THE UNIVERSE.

From the newspaper reports it appears that much of the time of the Police Court in the city of Boston is taken up in the trial of complaints made by the "State Constabulary" against persons who do not seem to consider that to do business, "other than works of necessity or mercy on the Lord's Day," is a crime and an abomination in the sight of the law which prevaileth in that city. It appears, from the police reports, that it is one of the duties of the State Constabulary to go about on Sundays and eat oysters, smoke cigars, or perchance indulge in the scandal of "doughnuts," for the purpose of "making a case" against the sinful venders of these commodities. Whether this Sabbath detective business comes under the head of "necessity" or "mercy" does not appear. It must be one or the other. The reports do not show that any of the "State Constabulary" have been punished for carrying on the spy-business on the Lord's Day. The fact, however, was clear, for Constable Holden testified that "he purchased a cigar last Sabbath of defendant," and the court, after making the profound observation that "no one would say that the selling of cigars on Sunday was a work of necessity," proceeded to sentence the defendant to pay a fine of ten dollars. The point whether any one would say that the buying of cigars on Sunday was a work of necessity, does not appear to have been presented, and the court therefore was not called upon to give its judicial opinion on that point. In another case, Constable McCarthy, (who from his name we judge must be a lineal descendant of Miles Standish,) testified that "he gets his meals at home, but on last Sunday he called at defendant's place and purchased a steak;" he also saw "several boys there eating oyster stews," and moreover saw "his brother constable, Holden, purchase some doughnuts and coffee." Now, to the mind of the court, it was as plain as a pikestaff, or any other stake, that the eating of steaks and oyster stews and doughnuts on the Lord's Day was not only not a work of necessity, but was a dangerous transaction to be allowed to go unpunished in the moral city of Boston; accordingly the man who broiled the steak and stewed the oysters and fried the doughnuts was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars, while the two constables, in whose stomachs the steak and doughnuts were of course sanctified, were not hauled over the coals by this holy poker.

Another singular feature of this reform is that the outside barbarians of Dorchester, Roxbury, etc., are allowed to defile themselves as much as they choose by selling oyster stews on Sunday in Boston, for we read that Mr. Ivory G. Curtis was brought up before Judge Maine and the offence proved against him, but he was discharged "because he was a resident of Dorchester or Roxbury." It seems, therefore, to be a strictly private affair for reforming the character of the Bostonians—all other Yankees being allowed to damn themselves without let or hindrance.

Some years ago a reform was attempted in Chicago, (not a Sunday reform, however,) which was prosecuted on the same principles as the Boston regeneration, viz., by sending a policeman around to stir up the sinful to commit acts in violation of the law, the policeman then becoming a witness against them. The practice was so severely reprobated that it fell into disuse very soon after it was brought to the notice of the public.

PARAGUAY AND BRAZIL.

The recent war between Paraguay on the one hand and Brazil, a portion of the Uruguayans and the Argentine Republic on the other, having arisen out of the slavery question, naturally possesses an interest for a people who have just been convulsed by the severest struggle over slavery, of which history bears record. By reference to the map of South America it will be seen that Uruguay, or as it was formerly called, *Banda Oriental del Uruguay*, or "Eastern Bank of the Uruguay," is so called because it occupies the peninsular position between the river Uruguay and the Atlantic. Geographically it forms the natural continuation of Brazil, from which it has been separated by no other barriers than that Brazil was Portuguese and held slaves, while Uruguay was Spanish and had abolished slavery. As between the slave South and free North, so between the Brazilian province bordering on Uruguay and Uruguay itself, the fugitive slave question has perpetually kept the border between Brazil and Uruguay in a sort of Kansas Border war. Twice Brazil has entered and occupied Uruguay, but has been induced or compelled to retire at the bidding in 1814 of Buenos Ayres, and in 1828 of England. On both occasions, however, Brazil had sufficient influence in the internal politics of Uruguay, through the pro-slavery party of that State, to obtain the decree of the Uruguayan government in favor of annexation to Brazil. In 1828 Brazil succeeded in absorbing about half of Uruguay—the province of Rio Grande do Sul, thus extending slavery into that province. From this province fugitive blacks constantly escaped into Uruguay, and were followed and recaptured by their masters. The Brazilian, or pro-slavery party of Uruguay, called the *Colorados*, were in favor of returning the blacks under a sort of fugitive slave law. The free labor party, or *Blancos*, not only opposed their rendition but formed expeditions for their recapture, and crossing the Brazilian frontier, either brought back the slaves retaken or others in their stead. These differences arrived at such a height that when Aguirre, the Chief of the Blancos, or anti-slavery party, was re-elected President, Flores, the Chief of the Colorados, rebelled and by force of arms [illegible] ... Besides the Colorados, he was joined by large numbers of Brazilian slaveholders, who crossed the border to his aid. While this contest was waging, on the 18th of May last Senor Saraiva, Foreign Minister of Brazil, presented to the Uruguayan Government an energetic demand for redress of a long list of alleged grievances, covering the past twelve years. The Uruguayan Minister, Senor Herrera, like the lamb in the fable, responded by declaring that Brazil, like the wolf, had riled the stream. Uruguay further proposed arbitration, and designated Paraguay as the arbitrator; soon after she proposed to Paraguay to enter into an alliance offensive and defensive, for their mutual preservation against Brazilian aggression. Paraguay, while desiring to keep out of the quarrel, still declared through her Minister, Senor Berges, that the Paraguayan Government could not see with indifference, and still less consent that even should Uruguay refuse to accede to the Brazilian demands, the Brazilian forces should occupy any part of Uruguay, temporarily or permanently. Her reasons for this plucky position were that the possession of Uruguay by Brazil would enable the latter power to shut out Paraguay from all communication with the sea, cut off her commerce, and thus make Paraguay, which is some eight hundred miles from the sea, with no outlet except through the Rio de la Plata, the next victim of her aggressive schemes and pro-slavery aggrandizement.

Overlooking this protest by Paraguay, the Brazilian forces on the twelfth of October invaded Uruguay, crushed out the lawful Government of President Aguirre, and gave success to the pro-slavery rebel Gen. Flores.

Paraguay immediately entered the field against Brazil, and what was now Uruguay. In order for the Paraguayan forces to march to Uruguay, from which it is separated by a strip of territory between the Rio Paraguay and the Rio Parana, forming part of the Argentine Republic, it was necessary for them to defy the latter power as well. Thus Paraguay, which is but one half larger in area than the State of Illinois, and contains but 300,000 souls, flung herself against the power of three nations, containing twenty times her area, and a still greater preponderance of population. President Lopez, of Paraguay, with his little army of six thousand men, dividing them, sent 3,000 into Brazil, where he captured a small town, while the remainder marched through the territories of the Argentine Republic and captured the town of Uruguayana. The rebel Flores, now in command of the allied forces of Brazil and Uruguay, first threw himself, with 8,000 men, upon the force which had invaded Uruguay. The Paraguayans fought until 2,000 or two-thirds of their entire number were *hors du combat* when the remnant surrendered. Flores then marched, accompanied by the Emperor Don Pedro, of Brazil, and President Mitre, of the Argentine Republic, against the other half of the Paraguayan army which was cornered in a small town, and after a six weeks siege by 18,000 men were ousted or surrendered. Thus apparently terminates, successfully for slavery, a contest in which the weaker party, especially the Paraguayans, showed a sublime courage worthy of the champions of free labor and equal rights. It remains to be seen whether England and the United States will allow the slaveholders of Brazil thus to dominate over and absorb their weaker neighbors in order to make room for the lash, the auction block and the slave pen.

The *Western Irishman* is the title of a new weekly paper started here, devoted to the elevation of the Irishman and the depression of the negro—these two aims being, in the estimation of the editor, one and the same thing. The first number pitches into Wm. Lloyd Garrison and the Chicago *Times*, and says that the expense of Mr. Hesing's band of music was divided equally among the newspaper offices before which it performed.

Mr. Cheney, the newly elected Senator in the McLean District, is, like his predecessor, Mr. Funk, a large farmer and stock grower. In politics he is a Radical. During the war he was an active, efficient and liberal supporter of the war measures of the Government. We are assured by our friends in McLean county that he will prove an excellent, and above all, an incorruptible legislator.

☞ In regard to the appointment of Gen. Logan as Minister to the Republic of Mexico, the Boston *Journal* sagely concludes that "the Emperor of the French will be at liberty to draw from this appointment any conclusion warranted by the facts in the case." It is perhaps safe to say that this profound and sagacious observation either is or is not correct.

The Sturgeon Bay Canal.

An effort will again be made during the approaching session of Congress, to obtain the passage of an act granting public lands to the State of Wisconsin for the construction of a ship canal across the portage between Lake Michigan and Sturgeon Bay.

The length of the proposed canal is only one and a half miles, while it would shorten the navigable distance between Chicago and Green Bay about two hundred miles, or one fifth of the entire distance. It would, also, without any additional expense than the building of a suitable breakwater, create one of the most commodious and safe harbors on the west shore of the lake—a harbor which would prove of incalculable value to the navigation interest as a harbor of refuge from the destructive gales which are of frequent occurrence in that region. "Death's Door," which the new outlet would cut off, would no longer be the terror of mariners or the literal *port du mort* along whose rock-bound threshold are annually strewn the wrecks of so many vessels. The number of vessels now entering Green Bay during the navigation season is about one hundred, which bring out not less than 150,000,000 feet of lumber, besides freights of other kinds amounting to many thousand tons. This commerce is annually increasing, and with the development of the Lake Superior region under the influence of railways that ere long will lay down its mineral products at Green Bay, must increase much more rapidly in the future than it has in the past. All of it will pass over the Sturgeon Bay route, as soon as that route shall be made feasible by the opening of the proposed canal. The project is one of trifling cost (estimated, including the breakwater, at only $300,000,) in comparison with the great benefits it will secure to the commercial interests of the Northwest. There should be no hesitation in making, under proper restrictions, the grant that will be asked for.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

First Week of the Extra Session.

The Democracy in a State of Subdued Gentleness—Passage of the Whitewater Canal Bill—Gov. Morton's Retirement—The Personnel of the Legislature, &c.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 17, 1865.

THE DEMOCRACY "SUBJUGATED."

A week of the extra session has well nigh gone, and the manner in which business has been despatched justifies the conclusion that the members mean business this time. Indeed the second day of the session evinced that the times had changed and men with them, for on all hands the best of feelings prevailed. The House organized the first afternoon, continuing all their old officers in their places. In the Senate some trouble was anticipated. The expenses for employes at the regular session footed up nearly eighteen thousand dollars, while the stealings of stationery, &c., amounted to several thousands more. The principal Secretary, Mr. A. T. Whittlesey (Dem.) and Doorkeeper, Mr. J. [illegible] (Union) were justly responsible for such extravagance and [illegible] Union Senators determined to rotate them out and rotate some more honest men in. The Senate being politically a tie, would have rendered this operation somewhat difficult, had it not been for the absence of Mr. Downey, (Dem.) Numerous caucuses of either party were held, the result of which could only be guessed at from the half muttered threats, and shrewd glances of honorable members. But in the nick of time some important evidence in regard to the stealing of stationery came to light and changed the face of affairs. Mr. Whittlesey concluded to resign, as also Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Broadwell (Dem.) Assistant Secretary, though not in any wise implicated in the trouble, resigned also, thus creating vacancies in all the elective offices. The Democrats made no further resistance; an election was held resulting in the choice of Union men throughout. The temper of the opposition is very much subdued. Whether this condition of their mental barometers is due to the salubrious breezes that have lately been blowing westward from New York and "Saints' Rest" wich is in the stall of Noo Gersy," I cannot say, but I incline to think they were not wholly unaffected by them. The reflection that the great galaxy of loyal States were a magnificent unit in the determination to retain the advantage gained at the cost of so much blood and treasure, ought to bend the knees and necks of all malcontents among us in submission, and this fact, with the one that the result in many counties of the State would if permitted, make a material change in the relative party strength in both Houses has straightened out a good many kinks and removed many obliquities and obstructions of vision.

GOING TO WORK.

After listening to the Governor's message on Tuesday afternoon, both Houses settled down to good square work. The unfinished business of the old session was taken up and placed on the calendars and files, in the same order, and the second and third readings of bills went on uninterrupted by wrangling or filibustering of any kind. The White Water Canal bill, which created so much disturbance in March last, was passed in ten minutes by 28 to 12, and the "Governor's bill," so called, ratifying His Excellency's action in procuring an advance of $250,000 from the General Government to aid in equipping and moving Indiana troops would have been passed with little opposition had it been passed. But the fact is, Governor Morton had closed that matter out, settled it up with Uncle Samuel, and the balance sheet being clean, the bill was no longer necessary.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The bill providing for the enumeration of voters, and the apportionment of Senators and Representatives among the various counties, was referred to a select committee of one from each Congressional District, without debate. Ten thousand copies of the message were ordered printed, the usual amount of stamps and stationery voted, the papers subscribed for, and half a dozen new bills of minor importance introduced, to make up the week's work.

GOVERNOR MORTON.

One other item. The election of a President pro tem. demands a more particular notice. Gov. Morton's health has been visibly failing of late, and eminent physicians have given the opinion that immediate and total relaxation from all business, and an extended sea voyage are necessary to save his life. He has accordingly been making preparations for the past three days to depart, and Lieut. Gov. Baker assumes the Executive chair to-morrow. Yesterday afternoon at the hour of assembling he did not appear in his place as President of the Senate and Hon. Paris C. Dunning was chosen pro tem. No sooner had the Senate been called to order than Mr. Jacobs, the Governor's private secretary approached and delivered to the presiding officer a communication, which, on being read to the Senate, proved to be from the Lieutenant Governor, announcing that in being called to exercise other official duties, he would not be able to preside again during the session. Of course an election of President was then in order, and Senator Cullen, of Rush, moved to go into such election. Two Democratic senators being absent, the opposition endeavored to postpone the matter; but the postponement was defeated, and Senator Dunning elected, by 24 votes to 22 cast for Senator Williams, of Knox. Messrs. Dunning and Williams not voting.

The Governor will send in a special message this afternoon, announcing his intention to turn over the Executive Department to Lieut. Gov. Baker.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

The business of the House has progressed quite as satisfactorily. A great deal of quiet work has been done in the way of the second and third reading of bills, and a number have been passed having reference to country and township matters. These will be referred to hereafter, should they pass the Senate and become laws.

ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS.

There is a pretty full attendance in both Houses, about ninety in the House and some forty-eight in the Senate. The ferocious Dunham has not yet made his appearance in the House, much to the delight of everybody. Griffith, of LaGrange, is adding to his old reputation of being the meanest man in either end of the Capitol, and is more heartily detested than ever. He professes to be a Union man, I believe, but no body trusts him, not even the Democrats. It is a great pity that the sterling old county he so mis-represents should be thus disgraced by him.

CITY AFFAIRS.

The city is quiet. Even the cholera excitement is dying out. The Committee of the City Council brought in a long report the other night about cleaning the city, and I presume an attempt will be made to do so, but until we have some system of sewerage it will not amount to much.

Burglars are numerous and more daring than ever. Our double police don't seem to make much headway against their unlawful combinations. One house was entered night before last, occupied by a poor devil of a jour shoemaker, and his pocket-book taken from under his pillow. As it only contained a three-cent shinplaster and a fish-hook, the adroit burglar didn't "take much by his motion."

The business of our city continues brisk, and there has been no perceptible falling off since the close of the war. Brick blocks and tasteful dwellings are going up all around town, and the opera house project has been revived with a good prospect of being put through.

The *Herald* has put on a new and tasty dress, and the *Journal* will take on the quarto form with the New Year. The evening *Gazette* and *Home Visitor* appear to be flourishing, and the proprietor of the latter, Dr. Bland, proposes to issue an agricultural paper on the first of January.

Altogether, we of the Hoosier capital are doing "as well as could be expected." ST. DENIS.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 18.

SENATE.—In the Senate, this morning, during a brief session, only bills on their second reading were put through. Adjourned till Monday, at 2 p. m.

HOUSE.—In the House, sundry petitions on temperance and relative to the repeal of the Soldiers' Families' Relief Law were presented and referred.

Mr. Gregory, of Warren, from a Select Committee, reported an amendment to the common school law providing for the enumeration of the colored children of the State between the ages of six and twenty-one, for an equitable division of the Common School Fund in their behalf, and until found more convenient, that their instruction be carried on in school houses separate from white children. Sent to Committee on Education.

Among the important bills introduced was one by Mr. Gregory, of Warren, amending section 79 of the Landlord and Tenant Act, providing the landlord a lien on growing crops and preferring him to all other creditors of the tenant.

By Mr. Newcomb—Extending the time of delinquent sales by the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, from sixty to ninety days.

By Mr. Barnes—Regulating docket fees of prosecuting attorneys.

By Mr. Rice—Amending section seven of the act entitled "Illegitimate children to inherit," by providing that when there are no legitimate children the illegitimate take all.

[illegible]

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Sinking of the Steamers Brazil and Capitol—Returning Rebel Officers—Loss of the Brig Titania and Rescue of Her Crew—The Markets.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Nov. 18.

The New Orleans *Times* says that the steamer Brazil, Capt. A. Hossinger, was run into by one of the Vicksburg packets, and sunk in about three minutes. All on board were saved, excepting two or three deck hands, (colored,) who are as yet missing. The Brazil belonged to Capt. Hossinger and was not insured, and it is supposed will prove a total loss. The steamer Governor, happening to be coming down about 500 yards behind the Brazil, came to the rescue and brought away the captain and six of his officers who were floating on a skiff, which had been capsized and was bottom side up. The Brazil had on board 180 cords of wood and some cotton, but fortunately no passengers.

Many of the late Confederate civil and military officers that left for Mexico after the collapse of the rebellion, have since returned to the United States. Among those recently arrived in Texas are Major Macklin and Judge Devine, both of whom have been arrested and are on their way to New Orleans to report to Gen. Sheridan.

Col. Hopkins, candidate for Congress in the first district of Georgia, is elected without opposition.

The brig Titania, from Philadelphia to Mobile, was caught in a gale on the 15th, and soon sprung a leak. Her cargo was thrown overboard, and the pumps put to work, all hands working faithfully, but the water gained for two days, when a hasty raft was constructed. The crew consisting of nine men, took to the raft when the boat went down. The weight of the persons on the raft sunk it to one foot below the surface of the water, which thoroughly saturated their clothing. In this wretched state, without food or water, they floated about for twenty-four hours, until on the 17th, in latitude 32 degrees, 20 minutes, longitude 24 degrees, they were discovered by the United States gunboat Florida, acting volunteer Lieut. Marcy commanding, which immediately on sight of the raft, steered for it and took on board its famished voyagers, who from exposure to their situation were rendered helpless and almost lifeless.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—The steamer Mariposa, from New York, has arrived.

The steamer Capitol, from Shreveport to New Orleans, was sunk, with one hundred and eighty bales of cotton. Her cargo will be saved.

There is a demand for vessels, with American bottoms, for the Gulf coast trade.

The rebel General Wheeler is here.

Cotton—More active, 6,000 bales middling at 50c. Sugar at 16@18c. Molasses at $1.10. Exchange on New York at ¼c premium. Freights dull at 5-16@11-16 to Liverpool. Gold at 150.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Era of Crime—Robberies and Garrotings—Formation of Vigilance Committees—Suicide of a Physician—Troops to be Mustered Out—Relief of an Indian Rebel—Fremont's Movements.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.

Crime is still increasing. A bank was robbed mysteriously of $6,500 yesterday, and a bank collector's package of $40,000 taken from him. He recovered it by drawing a pistol. Burglaries and garroting cases multiply. The citizens of the Ninth and Fourteenth Wards have taken the preliminary steps for forming a Vigilance Committee and summarily punishing thieves who may infest those wards. The city is becoming painfully agitated on the subject.

On Wednesday Dr. John Bauer of Centerville, St. Clair county, Ill., committed suicide by taking poison. Dr. Bauer was about forty-two years of age and leaves a family. No cause has been assigned for the unnatural act. He was a physician of respectable attainments.

A letter received from Brig. Gen. Joseph Conrad states he has received instructions to muster out all the troops of his command, consisting of the 15th Missouri and Illinois regiments.

An Indian named McIntosh claiming to be the son of the rebel Colonel of the same name, applied to the Mayor this morning for relief. It appears that he was formerly a Chief of the Cherokee Nation, [illegible] ... Rock Island. The Mayor furnished McIntosh transportation to New Orleans out of the pauper fund.

Messrs. G. W. Puller and J. K. Adams, of New York city, agents of the Memphis & El Paso railroad, are stopping at the Southern Hotel. They have visited this city with a view to perfecting arrangements with the St. Louis and New Orleans packet company in relation to connections at New Orleans, and through transportation of freight.

Gen. Fremont is in Jefferson city, said to be engineering a scheme to buy out the southwest branch of the Pacific railroad.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—The weather is rainy. Trade is quiet. [illegible]

[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—About three o'clock yesterday morning, two disguised men entered the office of the Walker House, [illegible] ... The robbers then escaped unmolested, and no trace of them has yet been discovered.

[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Our London Correspondence.

THE NEW ENGLISH MINISTRY.

English Bondholders' Claims upon the Southern States.

Earl Russell and Mr. John Bright—Mr. Bright Will Not Accept a Cabinet Position—Relations Between Russell and Gladstone—The Question of Reform—Indebtedness of Southern States and Cities to English Bondholders, and their Proposed Method of Adjustment—Mr. Satterthwaite's Circular on American Railways.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Nov. 4, 1865.

The question of our next Cabinet appears somewhat difficult to resolve; and were your readers to form their own conclusions upon the issue from the assertions and assumptions of our press, they would infallibly believe that we have tumbled upon a political feuge. Nothing, however, is farther from the truth. Lord Russell, I can assert from unquestionable authority, has met with no difficulty in any quarter; and what changes may be made in the Cabinet are likely to be postponed until the meeting of Parliament three months hence. There is a growing outcry in several of our "advanced liberal" papers to induce Earl Russell to offer a position in the Government to Mr. Bright; but whatever steps the First Lord of the Treasury may take in the matter, and however pleased the country at large might be at seeing that eminent statesman in, say the office of Secretary of State for India—for which certain parties have nominated him—yet I do not think it likely that Mr. Bright would entertain the proposal for one moment. The success, and existence even, of Lord Russell's administration depends mainly, if not entirely, upon the introduction of a new Reform Bill; and it is scarce likely that a measure framed by the aristocratic whigs would prove wholly satisfactory to Mr. Bright and his coadjutors. As a member of the Cabinet, he would be debarred from opposing, amending and criticising the acts of the Government whereof he was a member; and he is not the man to surrender his independence under present circumstances for the mere eclat of official position. During the discussion of Parliamentary Reform, Mr. Bright's natural place is that of the critic and censor, unless the project be introduced by a ministry of which he is an influential and leading member—a contingency more than dubious under the present aspect of English politics.

It has been customary for our Prime Minister and the foreign Secretary to form an *inner* Cabinet; it may be said, in fact, that administrative power is really lodged in the hands of those two officers alone, their colleagues being only occasionally consulted by them. The system, however, was greatly modified under Lord Palmerston, the whole Cabinet having been more fully informed and consulted than was known previously. This was obviously owing to the importance of the events transpiring in the United States, and not, as some might suppose, to an intentional change in the routine of our government. As Mr. Disraeli insisted upon his right to membership in this inner circle, or *imperium in imperio*, and obtained his demands, so will Mr. Gladstone be admitted; this I know to be the case; and we may, therefore, look for a continuance of Lord Palmerston's policy as regards the Continent of Europe, an honest attempt at Parliamentary Reform in England, and—I venture to predict—a modification of our position in reference to the United States and the very "raw" privateer question. How far that modification may extend, it would be unreasonable to anticipate, but it is hazarding little to predict a reference of all the issues involved, including the "Alabama captures," to a neutral tribunal. An influential member of the House of Commons, one whose opinions will greatly affect the final decision, lately expressed his wish to me that the United States Government would propose to refer the whole matter in dispute to a Commission of eminent jurists chosen by the Great Powers; "and," he added, "in such a case, our Government would experience great difficulty in refusing the offer."

The duration of the present Administration, assuming that Earl Russell lives, (he is now in his 74th year,) will depend upon the consistency and courage with which it advocates Reform. If they bring in a fair Suffrage Bill, resolutely watching and fighting it, especially through committee, their position will soon become a strong one. But if they "dodge the issue," they cannot possibly last long; for no Palmerston exists "able and willing to betray the Liberal party;" and Earl Russell, under his change of position, will doubtless take an early opportunity to explain away his "rest, and be thankful" speech. If a Reform Bill be carried during next session, a dissolution of Parliament will, probably, soon follow, in order to have the opinion of the new and enlarged constituencies. Perhaps, however, it will not be necessary to dissolve immediately, as in 1832, because the change is not likely to be so fundamental in 1866 as in that period. Yet a Reform Bill, to be satisfactory to the country, and to prevent continued agitation, should be as radical as the former measure. The "middle classes" were then admitted to the franchise, and any Reform Bill at the present time must deal, to a greater or less extent, with the working men and "lower orders" of the kingdom.

There is one point in this discussion which particularly interests Americans, namely, the relations existing between Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone. The latter gentleman will be the leader of the House of Commons, and, therefore, the first political personage in the Empire. His views on all questions of public policy, must, to say the least, modify or influence the decision of his colleagues, and your readers will, therefore, do well not to attach credence to the representations made by our press in regard to that statesman. I know, from unquestionable authority, that Earl Russell has great faith in Mr. Gladstone, and am assured, by parties likely to know whereof they affirm, that Mr. Gladstone will be perfectly loyal to Earl Russell. The relations between the two statesmen are, and have long been, of the most cordial description, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

The sum of the whole matter is this:

1. Earl Russell's government will be a strong one. It enters on power with a very large majority in the Lower House, and a sound public sentiment out of doors.

2. The government will be a durable one, unless Russell and Gladstone quarrel, in which case the latter will, within a few months, reach the Premiership.

3. The Government will be one of peace and retrenchment. It will be most amicably disposed toward the United States, and will—I hazard the prediction—effect a happy solution of the difficulties now dividing the two countries. I base my opinions upon knowledge of, and friendship with, many of the leading members of the advanced Liberal party—that class, in fact, in the House of Commons which will be the main support of the Government in the next and subsequent sessions of Parliament.

CLAIMS OF ENGLISH BONDHOLDERS UPON VARIOUS SOUTHERN STATES OF THE UNION.

I have at length been favored with copies of the documents forwarded to the Governors of many of your Southern States by the committee of English bondholders, and now proceed to lay them before your readers, reserving the remarks I shall have to make upon the correspondence until later. The following letter has just been sent to the Governors of South Carolina, Missouri, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas, Virginia and Louisiana—the indebtedness of which States amounts to some $125,000,000. To these figures must also be added at least $10,000,000, representing the debts of cities, counties, railroads, banks, and other corporate bodies, without saying anything about the famous, or infamous, Mississippi bonds, which, with arrears, now mount up to $30,000,000.

CIRCULAR ADDRESSED TO THE MILITARY AND OTHER GOVERNORS OF CERTAIN SOUTHERN STATES.

FOUNDER'S COURT, LOTHBURY, Oct. 18, 1865. LONDON, E. C.

SIR:—At a meeting of the holders of bonds of those States and corporations who have suffered their dividends to fall into arrears, convened by the usual advertisements published in the newspapers, a committee was appointed to represent the interests of the bondholders, and I have been chosen its Chairman.

It becomes therefore, my duty in that capacity, [illegible] ... to request that you will impress upon the proper authorities the good policy of restoring as speedily as possible the public credit of the State, as a duty not only to itself, but also to all the other States in the Union.

I should be glad if you will have the kindness to place the enclosed letter in the hands of the future Governor or Treasurer of the State. By it you will perceive that this committee is prepared to meet the difficulties of the case and to co-operate with the authorities in making satisfactory arrangements for the settlement of these claims.

I beg to subscribe myself, sir, Your most obedient servant, LEWIS H. HASLEWOOD.

ENCLOSURE.

FOUNDER'S COURT, LOTHBURY, Oct. 18, 1865. LONDON, E. C.

SIR:—In the name of the holders of the bonds of your State, on which there are dividends in arrear, and who are suffering under very distressing circumstances, [illegible] ... I now beg to inquire of you in what manner your State proposes to meet its overdue indebtedness. The following proposition will appear to you that the committee is actuated with the kindest feelings towards your State:

That the whole of the arrears and the dividends to January, 1867, inclusive should be funded into a funded debt, carrying the same rate of interest as the original bonds or stocks on which the arrears have accrued.

That a sinking fund shall be established [illegible] ...

[illegible]

It is hereby intended to offer the said stocks [illegible] ... and that it is endorsed and recommended by the Committee.

In conclusion, permit me to say, that [illegible] ... and you in this crisis, I should be obliged if you would send me a copy of your printed report to the Legislature and ask particular attention [illegible] ... in London for this purpose.

I beg to subscribe myself, sir, your most obedient servant. LEWIS H. HASLEWOOD.

A circular couched in the same spirit has been addressed to the authorities of certain Southern cities and corporations whose bonds are held in this country.

Being personally acquainted with Mr. Haslewood, the Chairman of the Committee of Southern Bondholders, I can speak with some authority upon the motives influencing the body of capitalists of which he is the representative officer. They are one and all actuated with the most friendly feelings toward every portion of the Union, and evince a thorough confidence in your early prosperity. Strange as it may appear to your readers, your correspondent, in his humble literary way, and to the extent of his ability, has devoted the past five years of his life to what is here called "the American question;" and in the course of that momentous period, he has had to meet individuals of all classes of opinion on that great issue. I feel bound to declare that never amongst philanthropists or politicians have I found a nobler or more clear-sighted opinion existing on America and her institutions than obtains amongst the gentlemen forming the above committee. There was some debate upon the time to be allowed before the resumption of dividend payments; and the short period of eighteen months was resolved upon under the conviction that the least prosperous of your States possessed such immense powers of recuperation and vitality that all damage accruing from the war would be effaced within that period. Pertinent to this view of our Southern Bondholders, I would here quote from a letter written by a leading English capitalist, now in the United States, Mr. E. F. Satterthwaite, a gentleman who will never be accused of allowing his imagination or feelings to interfere with his judgment:

MR. SATTERTHWAITE'S OPINION OF THE VALUE OF AMERICAN RAILROAD AND OTHER SECURITIES.

"It is now beyond all question that the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad is a great fact, [illegible] ... one of the most important means of communication between the shores of the Atlantic Ocean and the vast territories of the truly Great West, teeming as they do with resources of all kinds that in Europe we find conducive to the wealth, the happiness, and the well being of the people.

"Here agriculture, which may be said to be the basis of a nation's prosperity, is largely developed, most of the farms being owned by a thrifty class, in sizes of from one hundred to three hundred acres each; whilst occasionally, on the prairies, farms of one thousand acres and over may be met with. Then again, we find the mineral resources rich to an extraordinary degree, we meet at St. Louis with an iron mountain—a huge hill of solid iron ore; on Lake Superior are unlimited quantities of iron and copper ore; in Ohio immense beds of coal, and in northwestern Pennsylvania, the greatest wonder perhaps of all—the Oil Wells, in which region there is now a population of 150,000 engaged in the business of obtaining oil, either by means of pumping, or quietly receiving into tanks the spontaneous overflow. A single well is at present yielding one thousand barrels per day, which is worth at the well $6, to $8, sterling per barrel, so that the fortunate party who bored that hole, is in receipt of the princely income of £250,000.

"Now, the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad is so located as to derive all the advantages that a railroad can derive from the sources of traffic I have above indicated, and is the only railroad running into the oil region.

"It is simply idle for parties in England to doubt the existence in its entirety of this great railroad, for the same state car in which our party left New York, rolled us into St. Louis, on the Mississippi, 1,000 miles in one unbroken gauge, of which the Atlantic and Great Western, from Salamanca to Dayton, with its branches to Cleveland and the oil region, is undoubtedly the best and most important portion, from the extent and variety of its purely local traffic. All I have seen fully bears out the facts and opinions expressed in the letter of Mr. Moseley, which was published in our Circular of the 21st June last, in fact, that letter comprises a complete epitome of the line and its condition and resources, so that I have only to recommend our friends who are interested in the Atlantic and Great Western, or such of them as contemplate becoming interested therein—to a careful perusal of it.

"It is most gratifying to me to find the railroad in which we have taken so deep an interest in such good order, and altogether such a valuable property. There is no doubt of the ability of the road to earn far more than the interest on the debt; and our friends who have taken their Bonds as an investment, may feel assured that their coupons will be regularly paid, and in view of this I see no reason why the Bonds should not command a price [illegible] ... as sure as the interest of the debentures of the London and Northwestern Bondholders, who gets four and a half per cent., or of the East India Railway Bondholder, who gets five per cent.

"In order more fully to develop the road, an order has been given for the immediate building of fifty more engines, and a thousand cars, besides many miles of additional sidings; also for the completion of the branch to Buffalo in time for the opening of the great International Bridge at that city, now under contract.

"The Erie and Niagara is just finished, and can be opened any time it is thought desirable to do so."

Every indication goes to prove that the United States will shortly become the favorite field of investment for English capitalists. You have already an index to this result in the visit of Sir Morton Peto and his friends; and I would add that nothing would so rapidly hasten this consummation as the favorable response of your Southern Legislatures to the invitation of the English Committee. We are, of course, well aware, that jurisdiction on these claims lies with the State authorities alone, but much can be effected beneficially by the sweet coercion of public opinion—the strongest of all influences. It is for the interest of the whole Union that these claims should be paid at as early a date as possible; and the payment of the dividends on the proposed new stock *in London* would achieve admirable results, commercially as well as politically. The claims in question are not open to dispute, and politicians and lawyers having nothing to do with them; business men can settle them without loss of time in their usual business manner. Nothing will more greatly conduce to prosperity at home and moral influence abroad than a satisfactory and immediate arrangement of these outstanding dividends. JOHN BULL, JR.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Receipts of Internal Revenue—Volume of National Bank Currency—Return of Gen. Howard—National Banks Established—Acquittal of Dr. Maddox—Pension Appointments.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $730,140.

During the week ending to-day nearly four millions in National Bank currency was issued by the Treasury to the banks. The total amount now in circulation is $214,111,815.

The chief of the naval bureau of equipment and engineering has ordered the commandants of the navy yards to reduce the number of the employes to the lowest possible limit.

Gen. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, returned to-day from his inspecting tour in the South. He reports encouragingly with reference to the freedmen, and expresses a belief that in the course of the next year they will be in a condition to take care of themselves. He does not deem it judicious, however, to withdraw the National troops from the Southern States just at present.

Three National Banks were established during the week, making the total now in operation 1,610.

Dr. A. C. Maddox, who shot Major Dixon in Alexandria a few days ago, has been acquitted and set at liberty. It is alleged that the testimony of a minister and other witnesses, satisfied the Court that the deceased had followed the accused about for several days, and that Maddox was thereby placed in fear of his life. A better explanation of the acquittal than this, and the only true one, is that the murdered man was a loyal Virginian in the service of his country, and the assassin, a bitter secessionist.

Doctors Joseph H. Vandeman of Chattanooga, Tenn., and N. B. Monaghan, Jackson Court House, Ohio, were to-day appointed examining surgeons of the Pension Bureau.

Rumored Resignation of Judge Otto—Annuities of the Chippewa Agency—Sales of Medical Stores—Chief Justice Chase—Gen. Logan and the Mexican Mission—Inspection of Colored Troops—Southern Postmistresses—The Overland Mail Route—Boots' Claim—Sale of Refuse Cannon.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—It is rumored on the street that Judge Otto, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, will soon vacate his position, and be succeeded by Jesse O. Norton, of Illinois.

Nearly all the annuities to the Indian tribes at the Chippewa Agency have been paid off. It will be concluded this week.

Sales of medical stores and hospital furniture continue. Six months will be required to clear out the stock. Only moderate prices are demanded by the Government for these articles.

The *World's* Washington special says: Chief Justice Chase will be here to-morrow to preside in the Supreme Court, at the December term. It is not improbable his presence may result in some developments relative to the trial of Jeff. Davis.

Gen. Logan has not signified his acceptance of the Mexican mission. He has been telegraphed to report at Washington. No reply has been received. In the event of his declining, another person will be designated, who will immediately be despatched to the headquarters of Juarez, with instructions to continue to follow the fortunes of the Liberal government, thereby lending all the moral aid possible to strengthen and sustain the Liberal cause.

Adjutant General Thomas has been ordered on an inspecting tour of colored troops in Louisiana.

The New York *Tribune's* special states that a large number of women have been appointed Postmistresses at the South, on account of the inability of the men to take the oath.

The overland mail route to Salt Lake city costs the Government $385,000 annually, and the postal receipts are only $8,000.

Mr. Albert Botts is in the city, urging a claim of $10,000 for wood taken off his estate near Brandy Station, Virginia, by our troops. He has already received $4,000. The Quartermaster General considers the demand somewhat exorbitant.

The Navy Department has in the yards at Washington, Portsmouth, Boston, New York and Philadelphia, over a thousand condemned cannon, which will be offered by the Ordnance Department for sale shortly.

The President on Pardons—Visitors at the White House—A Rebel Officer Snubbed—Applications for Pardon—The Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says the President has plainly intimated that he will hereafter show greater discrimination in granting pardons.

Among the visitors at the White House to-day, was a notorious ex-rebel general, who after stating his story with a request that the President immediately grant him a private interview, [illegible] ... The President returned the card with a verbal reply that he considered the request impertinent, and would not accede to it.

Among the applicants for pardon is [illegible] ...

[illegible]

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Contributions to the Lincoln Monument Fund—Cavalry Regiments Paid off—Accidentally Shot—Railroad Items—Adjournment of Court—Arrival of a New Steam Fire Engine.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 18.

The Secretary of the Monument Association received to-day from the 56th New York colored regiment, stationed at Helena, Ark., the sum of $500 as a donation to the National Lincoln Monument fund.

The 9th Illinois cavalry were paid off at Camp Butler to-day by Major Tudor. A large proportion of the men arrived in the city during the afternoon, and many of them left on the cars this evening for their respective homes.

Maj. Jenckle paid yesterday to the 7th cavalry, consisting of 912 men and forty-five officers, the sum of $250,000.

James Robertson while examining a Henry's rifle in Kellogg's saloon accidentally shot James Googin, a resident of this city, severely wounding him in the thigh. It is thought that he will recover.

The work of grading the Pana, Springfield & Northwestern Railroad has been commenced in five or six localities, and the contractors are pushing the work with energy.

The Sangamon County Circuit Court adjourned this evening to the next court in course.

The new steam fire engine ordered for this city arrived last evening.

FROM KANSAS.

The Kansas City & Cameron Railroad—Aid for a Gas Company—Extension of the Pacific Railroad.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LAWRENCE, Nov. 18.

Kansas City has taken satisfactory action to pay Mr. Qualey the interest on the Kansas City & Cameron Railroad bonds, and the Railroad Board has made Ransom president. He has entered into arrangements with Mr. Qualey, the original contractor, to finish the work of grading the road without delay from Kansas City to Cameron, located about 53 miles distant, on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad. This road will open up a large trade that will go to Chicago if no counter movements divert it.

Arrangements have also been consummated for the speedy building of the Leavenworth & Cameron branch which sends a handsome trade in the same direction.

A petition has been presented to the City Council by Gen. G. W. Deitzler and others, asking aid for the Lawrence Coal, Gas and Oil Company. The presence of coal in this vicinity is demonstrated in sufficient quantities to be made available.

Ten car loads of railroad iron for the Pacific railroad were received at the depot yesterday and the day before, to be laid down between here and Topeka. The track is now laid to Muddy creek, seven miles east of Topeka.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Cabinet Considering the Reconstruction Policy—Dead Body Found—Preparations for Gen. Grant's Reception.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The *Post's* special says that the subject of reconstruction was considered in the Cabinet yesterday. It is stated the President is dissatisfied with the conduct of leading men of the South, many of whom he pardoned.

The body of a man found in the Hudson River to-day was supposed at first to be Mr. King's, but it proved to be that of a German. The conviction gains ground that the body will not be found.

Preparations for the reception of Gen. Grant at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Monday, are being made regardless of expense.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The rebel Attorney General, George Davis, who arrived here on Wednesday from Key West, was arrested, and sent to Fort Lafayette yesterday.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, late of the rebel army, is in New York, to arrange the organization of his new express company.

The Fenian Brotherhood have opened an office in the large building on Union Square.

The steamship load of female emigrants previously announced to leave for Washington Territory, is expected to start next week.

FROM HAVANA.

Steamers Looking for Wrecks—The Stonewall—Settlement of the Haytien Troubles—The War Between Spain and Chili.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The *Herald's* Havana correspondence of the 13th says the Government has despatched three war steamers to look after wrecks between the Cuba and Florida line.

The United States gunboat Rhode Island is coaling at Key West. On her return, the Rhode Island will go there for the rebel ram Stonewall. They were to leave to-day with the Stonewall for Washington.

The Haytien troubles are announced as settled, by the United States and British authorities.

The declaration of war between Spain and Chili causes no excitement. It is not thought a shot will be fired.

Captain General Lersundi is expected next month.

MISSISSIPPI.

A Defiant Legislature—Arrival of Generals Wood and G. H. Thomas at Vicksburg—Gen. Howard on the Condition of Freedmen's Affairs.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—Judge Sears, at Jackson, Miss., has given a decision declaring the act of the Legislature, abolishing the Cotton Court, unconstitutional. Governor Humphreys vetoed it, but the Legislature passed the bill over his veto.

The Mississippi Legislature adopted a memorial praying the President to remove United States troops from Mississippi.

The House of Representatives rejected, by a decided vote, a proposition to admit negro testimony in courts.

General G. H. Thomas and General Thomas J. Wood have arrived at Vicksburg. The latter has assumed command of the Department of the Mississippi.

The Vicksburg *Herald* says General Howard stated that he has not discovered the condition of the freedmen sufficiently degraded in the southern States to justify him in recommending the withdrawal of the Freedmen's Bureau. He regarded affairs as unpromising in Georgia and Alabama.

The Alleged New York Custom House Frauds.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—W. C. Birney, charged with being implicated in the fraud to withdraw 300 barrels of alcohol from the United States Bonded Storehouse by means of fictitious bonds, published a card to-day. In it he denies, and states the charge is false in every particular. He says that the alcohol was not taken from the United States Bonded warehouse, nor stored on board the lighter, but was taken to the bonded warehouse in Brooklyn; that the alcohol was shipped and the United States has not been defrauded, nor could have been unless by the Revenue officers. He then gives a statement of the safeguards placed around goods in bond, and says the alleged attempt to defraud the Government is absurd. He has an explanation of the mode of receiving them, which seems rather more a form than security. The clerk who takes the signature to the bonds has no means of knowing that they are genuine. The party signing the name is accredited by oath before the Deputy Collector. It is not the practice to require the parties to be identified. He says it is well known there are scores of thousands of bonds, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars now on file in the Custom House having the names of parties as sureties known at the time they signed the bonds not to be worth a dollar. As to the particular bonds for alcohol alleged to be fictitious, he says the person calling himself "Richard Clancey" signed three entries and swore to them. If sections in the bonds they must also be fictitious in the entries, and the Deputy Collector who administered the oath to him allowed a fictitious name, and gave sanction to the signature.

The prosecutor produced a witness who identifies Richard Clancey as the party who signed the bonds. Witness says he prepared the entries for Clancey, saw him sign the same, and knew of the intended fraud.

Birney concludes by saying the absurdity of the prosecution is apparent, and says he can at the proper time make perfectly satisfactory explanations.

Financial.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The *Commercial* says: This morning the board quotations were generally a fraction higher, and the tone of affairs indicate a further upward bound.

Government stocks continue firm with active demand. Sixes of 1881 rose ⅛c; 5-20s of 1862, ¼c; 5-20s of 1864, ⅛c; 10-40s, ¼c; and 7-30s, ⅛c. Certificates are active and ⅛c better. Much inconvenience is experienced from the non-delivery of the new issue of 5-20 bonds.

In the railroad list the most active stock was Northwestern common, sales of which at the board were 6,000 shares. The price rose ⅜c. Michigan Southern and Cleveland & Pittsburgh were also active.

[illegible] Mariposa, spring Mountain especially, were active, and rose 1 per cent.

Money shows still increasing ease this morning, and has been offered freely and to the best borrowers at 6 per cent., partially owing to the usual desire to put out balances apparent on Saturday. The prevailing rate on call is 7 per cent.

Foreign exchange is dull, as usual on Saturday.

Gold is without material change.

The shipment of specie for the week is large, and includes $170,000 per America, $160,000 per Africa, and $91,000 per Germania all of which sail to-day.

Gold opened at 147 and closed at 146¾.

The gold deposits in the United States Treasury in this city for the new certificates, in the four days' since the certificates have been ready for issue, amount to over $2,000,000.

From Mexico.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Mexican *Times* of the 27th says: Emigration from the United States is increasing. Two large estates, situated near Rio Verde, in the department of San Luis Potosi, have been rented for six years by Mr. Woods for the cultivation of cotton, for which they are eminently adapted. This gentleman goes to the United States to procure the necessary agricultural implements and machinery to carry his object into effect.

It is said that during the absence of the Emperor in Yucatan, the Empress will reside in Puebla and its vicinity. The cordon rotten up by malignants, that it is a plan for relieving the country of Imperial dignity, are most idle fabrications.

From Texas.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Gov. Hamilton has displaced the elected city officers in San Antonio, Texas, and appointed others instead. The old Council protested against the act, that it is a violation of the organic law of the city, and in defiance of the rights of the citizens who ought to fill their own municipal offices, and who are alone to be consulted in the election of such officers.

Gen. H. P. Bee is in Mexico City.

The Galveston *Bulletin* says the sail line of packets between that city and New York has been established. It believes there will be a great tide of Germans into the State during the winter.

Col. Baker's Case.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Col. L. C. Baker, detective of the War Department, against whom indictments have been found for alleged false imprisonment and extortion in connection with the confiscation of [illegible] ... claimants sum of $1,300 for his release from the Old Capitol prison, will take place on the second Tuesday in December. P. T. Stanton is his counsel.

The Jamaica Rebellion.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Jamaica *Standard* says that over 1,000 rebels have been hanged and shot in the parish of St. Thomas. [illegible] ... the white and colored races of the island.

The Turf.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—In a match between Mr. A. Mulligan's bay gelding Butler, Jr. [illegible] ... Time, 7:52.

The Cholera Ship at New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Atlanta was allowed to come up to the city to-day.

THE REVOLT IN JAMAICA.

The Insurrection Promptly and Summarily Put Down—The Leaders Summarily Executed—Amnesty Offered to Those Who Surrender.

[Correspondence New York Times.]

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 4.

The insurrection which broke out a few weeks since, in the Parish of St. Thomas in the East, has been put down. Most of the ringleaders and chiefs of the movement, through whose guilty agency the black peasants were incited to rise, have been captured, tried, convicted and summarily executed. Martial law is still in force, but all danger is considered past. The insurgents have been put down, with short, sharp and decisive blows, and at least fifteen hundred of these deluded wretches have suffered the penalty of outraged law.

It may interest your readers to have a brief account of the circumstances under which the insurrection began. The first disturbance of the peace occurred on the 7th of October last, in the Parish of St. Thomas in the East, when a prisoner was rescued from the district jail by a mob. This was followed by a series of violent acts, and the next day the Governor, at Spanish Town, was called upon by the authorities to send troops for their protection, as the movement was likely to become a formidable rebellion. These fears were well grounded. It was well known that ever since the beginning of last year a set of men have been at work sowing the seeds of disaffection among the peasantry, using their prejudices, and their fancied as well as their actual wrongs, to excite them against the authorities. Associations were formed in St. Thomas in the East, under the direction of a malcontent named Grant, a saddler by trade, a man of considerable tact and influence as a local politician. Among the principal leaders was the pastor of a negro chapel at Stoney Gut, named Paul Bogle, at whose place of worship the association was accustomed to hold their treasonable meetings. From every one who became a member of this secret society, an oath of secrecy was extorted, and a compliance with the combination, under pain of immediate death. It is generally believed that these misguided people have been "swearing in" their own class all round the country for several months past, and secretly taking the life of every one upon whom they had the slightest suspicion of being inconstant. Men were sent for to attend their meetings at the chapel at Stoney Gut, and were then and there required to take the oath that had been prepared for them, or told that they would be murdered. According to the statements of prisoners taken in the conflict, it would appear that the 26th of October had been fixed upon by the conspirators for a general uprising of the blacks, and the indiscriminate slaughter of the white population. The rescue of a prisoner, already alluded to, hastened the outbreak, precipitated hostilities before the leaders had completed their arrangements for a simultaneous rising. The circumstances of this reserve was as follows: At the Court of Petty Sessions, held at Morant Bay, Oct. 7, a man named George Geohegan was ordered under arrest by the magistrates for creating a disturbance in the court room. The officers were, however, set upon by Paul Bogle, and about a hundred of his followers, armed with sticks, and Geohegan was soon placed beyond their reach. The police were severely beaten, and were not strong enough to enforce the orders of the court. A day or two afterward, Bogle and Geohegan again appeared in the court-room, and attempted to browbeat the magistrates, who forthwith ordered their arrest. A force of seven policemen and three constables were sent to make the capture. On reaching Stoney Gut, the negro settlement where Bogle's chapel stands, they exhibited their warrant to Bogle, and told him he must go along with them. Instead of complying, Bogle blew a shell, which was answered from three or four directions, and in a few moments the policemen were surrounded by a mob of two or three hundred yelling, frantic negroes, by whom three of them were taken prisoners and put in irons. The negroes held their prisoners until they gave a sort of parole, when they were liberated. No personal injury was inflicted.

During the next three days the excitement at Stoney Gut continued to increase. Large numbers of negroes continued to flock there. A mixture of rum and gunpowder was handed about among them, and of this they drank until madness overcame every feeling of humanity and prudence. On the 11th, a force of about five hundred rebels, armed with rifles, cutlasses and clubs, under command of Paul Bogle, made a furious attack on the government buildings at Morant Bay. A detachment of volunteers, hastily gathered to defend the place, were compelled, after firing once or twice, to seek shelter in the court house, where they barricaded themselves against the rebels. Finding themselves unable to dislodge the military, the insurgents began to plunder the private houses, and attacked every citizen who ventured to show himself in the streets. I cannot, in a single letter, trace the insurrection through the different towns and settlements of the island. A perfect reign of terror prevailed everywhere. The most dreadful rumors were everywhere prevalent. The work of plunder and murder went on for days, almost without hindrance, for there was no concert of action among the whites, and it was impossible for the inhabitants of one village to communicate with those of another, the roads being everywhere held and guarded by the insurgents. But on the 12th, the troops sent for by the Baron arrived from Spanish Town at Morant Bay. Immediate measures were taken to put down the insurgents.

From Morant Bay the troops were marched toward the interior, where the rebel forces were assembled. Of course they had no regular organization, nothing that could be called an army, but throughout the parish, they had established camps, where the gathered stores of provisions plundered from the whites. Their war-cry was death to the white man, and the atrocities they practised upon the defenceless citizens was beyond all description.

The presence of the military put an end to these outrages, and seemed to quell the spirit of the rebels. The first insurgents taken prisoners were tried and immediately hung. These summary measures had the effect to induce great numbers to throw away their arms and surrender themselves, at the same time asking for protection against the military and their own friends. Most of them were at once handed over to the magistrates. Wherever the troops marched the rebels dispersed at once, and arresting and punishing, rather than fighting, became the duty of the military.

It was well known from the first that the master spirit of the insurrection was a white man named George Gordon, who, for the sake of revenging a private wrong, had for months been fomenting a spirit of discontent among the peasants. This man, finding himself in danger of arrest, gave himself up to the military authorities. He was immediately placed in close confinement, in which his only solace was singing psalms and praying. On the 20th he was taken to Morant Bay, and on the following day he was put on trial. He looked pale and emaciated, but was not wanting in coolness and deliberation. He took notes during his trial. The court was dissolved at 5:30 o'clock, and separated without passing sentence. On his removal from the court, the prisoner was taken to the police station, where he remained until justice claimed him as her own. The following day being Sunday, he passed the entire Sabbath reading from the Bible. Late in the day preceding his execution, I saw him pale and thin, and as if dreaming, although awake. A fixed, earnest, settled stare was on his countenance—a stare evidently bespeaking mental torture and a heart torn with remorse the most acute.

Monday, the 23d, the day of execution dawned dark and gloomy. The prisoner rose early, and asked for a basin of water to bathe his face and hands, which was given to him by order of the Provost-Marshal. Whilst bathing himself, he said: "should my life be spared, I shall never again meddle with politics." A cup of tea was then given him which he drank. It was evident, up to that time, that the wretched man had no idea of his earthly career coming to so near a close. Shortly after his tea, his doom was announced to him, the effect of which was forcibly apparent on his pale and emaciated countenance. He then asked for half an hour, which was granted to him, and which he employed reading a couple of chapter in the Bible and writing a short note to his wife. After doing so, he was marched under a strong guard of the Sixth Royal Regiment to the place of execution. With a firm step he mounted the ladder placed beneath the centre arch of the burnt court-house, the rope hanging from the same, and stood on the barrel prepared as a trap-board. Standing thereon, he gazed beneath him on the loyal hearts assembled, as well as the prisoners paraded to witness the doom he so justly merited, and on eighteen of his brothers in crime, who were hanging below. On his arms and legs being held to be pinioned, he [illegible] ... The Provost-Marshal then uttered the words "sentenced to be hanged;" the order was given, "pull away," and the traitor was launched into eternity.

Among the treasonable documents recently captured by the authorities, in their search since the outbreak in St. Thomas in the East, is a plan of Kingston, said to have been prepared under the direction of Gen. Lamothe, the Haytien refugee.

The plan presents the point at which the city was to be fired—the points to which it was expected the authorities would repair—the points at which the massacre was to commence from, and the points at which posts were to be stationed, so as to cut of the flight of those who escaped to the roads leading out of the city. The conspirators were to await the arrival of troops at the scene of conflagration, and then on a signal given were to seize the camp, the barracks, the arsenal and the batteries; there was to have followed a general massacre in every street from both ends, every house being entered and searched.

From all that can be gathered, it appears that the outbreak at Morant Bay was premature. It was to have commenced on Christmas eve, and was to have been general throughout the island. In support of this, it is strange that a verification of this information should have been elicited from a prisoner in the General Penitentiary. A man named Antony, who was one of the five prisoners from the "Monklands," and sentenced to the General Penitentiary being overheard using seditious language, was sent to camp along with a prisoner belonging to this city, and named Elbert Bayley, who carried on the seditious conversations of Anthony. A part of the conversation with Anthony was to the following effect: "We black people never make anything go straight. We break out too soon; we were to have come to town sometime about races or Christmas."

Such was the comprehensive plan which had been matured for a new revolution and a new massacre of the whites. But it is instructive to note that the plot originated in the resentment of a white man, who was not only a respected citizen, but a prominent member of the Assembly. Had there been no such tampering with their loyalty, the black population of the island would probably have remained contented and quiet. They are, for the most part, a loyal, industrious, simple-hearted race, who only require just treatment, wise and moderate control, and proper encouragement, to make them a most useful class of citizens. Once roused by the arts of designing men, and the old half extinguished fires of barbarism once more enkindled into full flame in their hearts, they become savages, demons; but even then are they not so much to be blamed as those who [illegible] ... The island is now comparatively tranquil again; but we cannot but feel that we are sleeping upon a volcano, which at any moment may break forth, and overwhelm us with fearful ruin.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1865.

The week closes with an extremely dull and sluggish feeling in nearly all departments of trade and commerce. The high prices which have ruled, and which are to a great extent still maintained, together with the rumors and reports of a further contraction of the currency, have contributed towards the exhibition of an unusual amount of caution on the part of buyers, and there is scarcely anything of a speculative nature moving. Our wholesale merchants are burdened with heavy stocks of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, &c., but country dealers are buying very lightly, and the result is a general stagnation, as compared with the activity which prevailed two weeks ago. Our Beef and Pork packers are doing little or nothing. Last season, up to this date, there had been slaughtered and packed upward of 60,000 head of Cattle, and this season, thus far, only about 6,000 head have been packed. The Hog Packers, who usually commence active operations about the middle of October, have scarcely done anything yet, and the Provision trade, which is usually brisk in the month of November, is unusually stagnant and dull. There is not only no life in the trade, but there is a desperate feeling which seems to paralyze all effort to do business. The grain trade shares in the general dullness, and while prices are falling and navigation nearly closed, there seems to be no desire whatever to move the grain from our warehouses to the seaboard, and freights are lower this week than they have been during the corresponding period for years past.

All this is the result of overtrading. Speculation has not been confined to the circle of grain dealers in our city; but all classes have been more or less speculating, if not in grain, stocks, or gold, they have been speculating in future prices, and in this way doing more business than their capital would warrant. Before the war closed the cash business was generally adopted by all our merchants, and they acted upon the principle of buying and selling quick. As long as Gen. Grant was before Richmond, our merchants kept their "heads level," for they knew as soon as Richmond was taken gold would drop and affect prices. In this way they saved themselves from ruin; but, as soon as the "crash" was over, they immediately commenced the credit system, which is neither more nor less than "buying long" and "selling short," and now at the close of navigation they find themselves with heavy stocks of goods, which they are harrassing our bankers to carry for them till business revives.

It is needless to state that the money market is unusually stringent. There is little or no [illegible] balances at the East, our bankers have had to remit heavily every day during the week. Meanwhile the demand for accommodations at the leading discount houses has been much greater than the abilities of our bankers to meet it, and the result is that some good borrowers have been forced to negotiate loans on the street. There is very little inquiry for money by the grain or provision dealers, and yet the bankers find themselves, in the midst of the usual provision season, with scarcely enough currency to meet the demands of the mercantile trade. On the 1st of October last, there was probably about $7,000,000 of currency in the hands of our bankers; but we doubt very much if to-day they could scrape together more than $4,000,000.

The rate of discount is unchanged. The banks charge 10 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum; but private bankers are lending money to second and third-class borrowers at 12@30 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum.

There is very little exchange making, and the market still rules firm at par buying and 1-10 prem. selling. For two or three days during the week, the market was partially supplied by certificates of deposit on Eastern banks, brought here by parties who were attending the government sales; but to-day we hear of little or no exchange offering. Round lots were selling by the bankers to each other, at a premium of 50@75c per thousand; but as the surplus is generally light, there are very few transactions, and the leading houses have generally to remit nearly as much currency as they draw for.

The general produce markets to-day ruled dull. Flour was very dull. Wheat declined 3@4c per bushel. Oats were ½@¾c per bushel lower. Rye fell 1@2c per bushel. Highwines were easier. Provisions ruled heavy and easier.

The following table, showing the clearings and balances at the Clearing House in this city for the week ending to-day, indicates the general dullness of trade and commerce:

	Clearings.	Balances.
Nov. 13	$1,390,823.68	$211,526.21
Nov. 14	1,383,829.54	193,950.04
Nov. 15	1,430,477.99	110,178.93
Nov. 16	1,238,891.44	126,029.84
Nov. 17	1,190,302.82	245,421.32
Nov. 18	1,191,083.51	190,723.01
Total	$8,072,509.08	$986,973.10
Last week	$7,729,079.51	$1,083,324.31

Gold opened in New York to-day at 147, and closed at 146⅞. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd & Brother, gold-brokers:

10:30 a. m.	147	11:45 a. m.	147
10:45 a. m.	147	12:00 m.	147
11:00 a. m.	146⅞	12:45 p. m.	146⅞
11:15 a. m.	146⅞	1:30 p. m.	146⅞
11:30 a. m.	146⅞	2:00 p. m.	146⅞

Here the gold market was dull, with sales on the street at 146@146¼. Silver was quiet and nominal at 137@140.

Government securities were firmer and more active. On the Stock Board there was a good demand for Seven-Thirties, and an early sales of the first series at 97⅞, second series at 97⅜, and the third series at 97⅜. Five-Twenties advanced in New York to-day to 103⅛. We quote the market here as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s, 1881	104	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20's, old, large	103⅜	[illegible]
do small	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40's, large	91½	[illegible]
do small	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 7 3-10, 1st series, large	97⅞	[illegible]
do small	[illegible]	[illegible]
do 2d series, large	[illegible]	[illegible]
do small	[illegible]	[illegible]
do 3d series, large	[illegible]	[illegible]
do small	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, June, 1864	104	
do July, 1864	103	
do Aug. 1864	103	
do Oct. 1864	102	
do Dec. 1864	101	

Local Bonds were dull and neglected. We quote:

	Bid.	Asked.
Cook County 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County Scrip, Dec. '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
do Feb. '66	[illegible]	[illegible]
do April '66	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois War Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chamber of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]

—In Memphis the money market is easy at regular currency, but the bankers are holding on to it, so as to be able to facilitate the shipment of cotton at the first upward movement in prices. Eastern Exchange is selling at ¼@⅜ premium, and buying at ¼@½c premium.

—In Nashville, on the 15th, money was moderately plenty, but the bankers were unwilling to take risks, except to regular customers.

—In Boston money continues in moderate supply and active demand, chiefly for temporary loans on approved collateral security. The common interest rate at the banks and in the street is seven and three-tenths on call or for brief periods, but on longer time the rates are higher, and the transactions smaller. The banks are making short loans, to the extent of their ready means, but are doing comparatively little discounts. This causes an increased number of regular business notes to be offered for sale in the open market. The best double names are negotiated at eight per cent, and others at from nine to twelve, according to grade; but it is not easy to raise money anywhere, except on the most undoubted paper, and the soundest pledges. The reopening to trade of the commercial ports that were closed during the war, the moving of the crops, and the late funding of interest-bearing currency, are the causes assigned for the present closeness in the condition of the finances.

—In New York there is no particular change to notice in the condition of the money market. Capital is in sufficient supply to meet the present wants of borrowers, and call loans continue to be made on the best securities at 7 per cent. The amount of business paper offering on the market has increased. A few first class double names at short date have been passed at 7 per cent, but the range of discount for the best single signatures is 7½@10 per cent per annum, with comparatively little currency for the class offered at a higher rate.

—In Cincinnati the bankers have no money to spare, and yet, owing to the warm weather, there has been little or nothing done in the way of packing hogs. Rates of interest range from 10 to 15 per cent in the open market. The offerings are scrutinized closely, and undoubted names only are saleable. Exchange rules steady at par@50 prem. buying, and 1-10 prem. selling, with a supply and demand about equal. Both, however, are below the average.

—The Philadelphia *Press*, which pretends to be fully posted with regard to the designs of the heads of departments at Washington, says:

[illegible] ... annual report, and is certainly between two fires. The masses of the people are crying against contraction, in order to bring down the price of food and clothes, but the bulk of the speculators, all over the country want more inflation. An effort will be made during the session of Congress to increase National Banks. A private circular has been sent to the leading National Bank officers, urging them to press upon the Secretary the necessity of stopping contraction. During the last stringency in money, many of the National Banks were very much inflated, and had some trouble in weathering the crisis.

—A new fifty dollar counterfeit legal-tender note has made its appearance. In the counterfeit the shading of the letter S in the large "United States" fills the upper loop, while in the genuine only a portion is filled.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.

SALES AT THE FIRST BOARD.

American Gold.

5000 s30	146⅞	5000 s30	146⅞
[illegible]	146⅞		

Five-Twenties—Small.

300	103

Seven-Thirties—August.

500	97⅜

Seven-Thirties, large—June.

1000	97⅜

Seven-Thirties, large—July.

200	97⅜

The following bids and offers were made for the stocks named:

BIDS AND OFFERS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gold	146⅞	147
U. S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]	
U. S. 5-20's, old	[illegible]	
U. S. 5-20's, old, small	[illegible]	101
U. S. 10-40's, large	[illegible]	91½
U. S. 10-40's, small	[illegible]	
U. S. 7-30's, 1st series, large	[illegible]	
U. S. 7-30's, 1st series, small	[illegible]	
U. S. 7-30's, 2d series, large	[illegible]	
U. S. 7-30's, 2d series, small	[illegible]	
U. S. 7-30's, 3d series, large	[illegible]	
U. S. 7-30's, 3d series, small	[illegible]	
Cook County Scrip, old	[illegible]	
Cook County Scrip, Feb.	[illegible]	
City 7s	[illegible]	
Chamber of Commerce Stock, new	[illegible]	

The following quotations were telegraphed from New York to the Stock Exchange:

Gold.

10:30 a. m.	147	11:30 a. m.	147
12:30 p. m.	146⅞		

Governments.

U. S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]	U. S. 7-30's, 1st series	97⅞
U. S. 5-20's, old	103⅛	U. S. 7-30's, 2d series	97⅜
U. S. 5-20's, new	103⅛	U. S. 7-30's, 3d series	97⅜
U. S. 10-40's	91½		

7 3-10 U. S. NOTES,

And other Government Securities, BOUGHT AND SOLD BY THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier. J. A. ELLIS, Pres't.

New York Stock Market.

[illegible — table of closing prices]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.

The following summary shows the receipts of Produce and Provisions during the past twenty-four hours, compared with the corresponding date last year:

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

[illegible — table]

SHIPMENTS OF PRODUCE.

[illegible — table]

The general produce markets ruled heavy and very dull. There is a heavy feeling all through the trade, and little or no disposition to invest. [illegible]

In Provisions we have no change in the position of affairs. The only transaction reported was for New Mess Pork, at [illegible] in lots, at $33.25@33.50. Old Mess Pork at $32.00. Prime Mess Pork is [illegible] ... Lard is dull, with light sales at 26¼c, and prime steam at 26c.

Highwines were quiet and easier, with sales at $2.25, at which prices we leave the market.

Tallow was in limited request and light supply for country. Prime packers is held at [illegible]

The Flour market was quiet and in view of the unfavorable advices from New York, prices declined 10@15c. About 1,100 brls were sold, at $11.00 for White Winter, $6.75@[illegible] Extras and $5.50@[illegible] for Spring Superfines.

The Wheat market opened dull and lower on "fresh" and "old" receipts of No. 1, and toward the close a slight decline, and the market rallied some, leaving off steady. There was a panic in the market for Spring, and the market declined 3@4c. Winter was dull and neglected. [illegible] ... at $1.31@1.34 for "old" receipts of No. 1, $1.03@1.10 for No. 2 do. and [illegible] Spring in store—closing steady at $1.30 for No. 1; nominal at $1.32 for "old" No. 1; and at $1.05 for No 2 Spring.

There was a moderate demand for Corn, and the market for No. 1 was steady, but No. 2 was ½@1c lower. The sales [illegible] ... Canal Corn. The sales aggregate [illegible] ... 57½c for No. 1; 54@54½c for No. 2. Rejected in store—closing steady at 55½c for No. 1 and 54c for No. 2.

There was a fair shipping demand for Oats at a decline of ¼@½c, with sales at 27¼@27½c for No. 1 and 26¼@26½c for No. 2. [illegible] 27½c for No. 1 in store.

The demand for Rye was very light, and the market receded 1@2c, with sales at 54@55c for No. 1 and 54½c for No. 2 fresh. Old receipts closed at 55c for No. 1 and 52c for No. 2.

Barley was dull and almost nominal, with light sales of Old No. 2 at 60c.

Lake Freights were 1 c better, with charters at 11c for Corn and 9¼c for Oats to Buffalo, and 12c for Corn to Collingwood.

There was a stiffer feeling in the rail freight carriers, and trade was rather more active, but without any absolute change. [illegible] ... the following despatch was received from [illegible] ... change:

Cotton—active. Sales 20,000 bales at 50@52c. Petroleum. Prime to choice, [illegible] ... Good grocery's sugars 16¾c—quiet and unchanged. [illegible] ... Freight to Chicago [illegible] ... Freights to Buffalo, [illegible]

The following despatches were received:

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.

The receipts and shipments this week, as compared with the preceding week, were as follows:

[illegible]

Flour dull, 5c lower. Wheat quiet. [illegible] ... Corn and Oats steady. [illegible]

LATER.

There was but little done in Flour this afternoon, but prices were a trifle lower. At the close of Change, Sales of No. 1 [illegible] made at $1.40.

Review of the Chicago Produce Market.

[illegible]

Exports of Produce.

The exports from New York [illegible] articles of domestic produce [illegible]

[illegible — table]

Receipts of Produce.

The deliveries of New York [illegible] articles of domestic produce [illegible]

[illegible — table]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Nov. 18.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of Beef Cattle during the week ending to-day, compared with the receipts and shipments of the corresponding week last year:

BEEF CATTLE.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Sunday and Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last week	[illegible]	[illegible]

The rates of freight on live stock East were fixed on the Sunday of April as follows:

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK EAST. TO DETROIT OR TOLEDO.

[illegible — table]

TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

[illegible — table]

TO PITTSBURGH AND BELLAIR.

[illegible — table]

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.

[illegible] ... We quote prices as follows:

[illegible — price list]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.

FREIGHTS—Lake Freights [illegible]

RAIL AND LAKE FREIGHTS—[illegible]

FLOUR—Received, [illegible]

WHEAT—[illegible]

CORN—Received, [illegible]

OATS—Received, [illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

ALCOHOL—[illegible]

BROOM CORN—[illegible]

BEESWAX—[illegible]

BAGGING—[illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

CANDLES—[illegible]

CIDER—[illegible]

CHESTNUTS—[illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

EGGS—[illegible]

FRUITS—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

GREASE—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

CARBON OIL—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

POULTRY—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

SYRUPS—[illegible]

SALERATUS—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1865.

COMMERCIAL.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Nov. 18.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

7 3-10 U. S. NOTES,

And other Government Securities,

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

CLEARED.

LIST OF LETTERS

LADIES' LIST.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Miscellaneous List.

SCANDINAVISKA LIST.

From the 5th of November till the 12th of November, 1865.

SAMUEL HOARD, P. M.

Special Notices.

Dr. Bigelow.

Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe.

Dr. Webster,

144 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe.

Dr. Webster refers the public to the following physicians: Dr. Deffer, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. Peabody and Dr. Kermott, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Price, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. Bowen and Dr. Harrison, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Gaines, Dr. J. Bailey, Dr. James Thorn, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Hendershott, Toledo, Ohio; Dr. Davis, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Beatty, St. Paul, Minn.

Dr. Franklin and the South Carolina Planter.

Venetian Hair Dye.

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A Physiological View of Marriage.

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Keep It About You.

Your Destiny

The Good Samaritan.

145 Dearborn street.

DANGER! DANGER!! DANGER!!! in delay.

DR. PEABODY, 145 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Marriage and Celibacy.

Roback's Bitters.

When Nature all her best Tonics combined,
She produced ROBACK'S BITTERS for mankind.

Disease destroys life, and ROBACK'S BITTERS destroy disease!

The Stomach is the source of life, and ROBACK'S BITTERS renovate that source!

Health gives joy and pleasure, and ROBACK'S BITTERS give health!

Physical strength adds to mental vigor and general happiness. ROBACK'S BITTERS add to physical strength!

For these reasons there is such a demand for this medicinal beverage; and for these reasons no one should fail to test their virtues.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers every where, and manufactured by Dr. C. W. ROBACK, at Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

New Publications.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,

CECIL;

Or the Adventures of a Coxcomb,

BY MRS. GORE.

1 Vol. 8vo. 167 pp. Price 50 Cents.

Also, the following, by the same author:

Two Old Birds to be Caught with Chaff.
Mothers and Daughters.
The Dowager.
Castles in the Air.
Percy, or Fortune's Frolics.

F. A. BRADY, Publisher, 22 Ann st., New York.

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Public Sale of about 1,500 Acres

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Thursday, 23d November,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK, FORENOON.

JOHN WALKER.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF

Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING

J. B. HENNEGAN & CO.

NOTICE.—Dissolution of Co-partnership.

BUCK & RAYNER.

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EXTENSIVE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD PROPERTY.

AUCTION.—Office Depot Commissary of Subsistence, Chicago, Ill., November

GREAT SALE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND LUMBER.

FINAL SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES.

LAST SALE OF GOVERNMENT MULES.

J. L. TRUMBULL.

City Notices

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook—ss.

A. H. BRADY, City Collector.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A HARBOR AT MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA.

Michigan City, Nov. 1, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Colonel and C. S. V.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

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The Most Important Medical Discovery of the Nineteenth Century is

DR. MARKS'

SYPHILITIC CURE

This celebrated Remedy is a Speedy, Safe, and Radical Cure for Syphilis in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Stages.

DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE

The First or Primary Stage of Syphilis

The Second Stage of Syphilis

The Third or Tertiary Stage of Syphilis

ADVICE TO THE AFFLICTED.

Dr. Marks' Syphilitic Cure.

HAVE YOU SECONDARY SYPHILIS?

Dr. Marks' Syphilitic Cure and Pills.

Have you the Third or Tertiary Stage of Syphilis?

Dr. Marks' Syphilitic Cure and Pills.

BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, Wholesale Druggists, 16 Lake street.

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Will cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Summer Complaints, Colic, Cholera Morbus, and all Derangements of the Bowels, either in Children or Adults.

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For the Preservation, Beauty, Growth and Restoration of the Hair.

LADIES, READ THIS.

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FEMALE CORDIAL.

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VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER

Will cure Pain in the Stomach, Cramps or Spasms, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Colic, Dysentery or Bowel Complaints, Nervous Affections, Pain or Ague in the Face, Painters' Colic, and in fact wherever it is applied Pain cannot exist.

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FEVER AND AGUE KILLER,

Will cure Ague and Fever, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers.

DR. SANDERS'

THREE MINUTE SALVE,

Will cure Corns, Warts, Moles, Ringworm and Toothache

IN FROM THREE TO TEN MINUTES.

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For the Cure of Bilious Diseases, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Jaundice, and all Derangements of the System where an Aperient or Cathartic Medicine is required.

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UNIVERSAL FAMILY PILLS

Universal Family Pills.

Coughs

DR. STRICKLAND'S

Mellifluous Cough Balsam

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General Notices.

VINELAND.—Lands—To all

WANTING FARMS.

The Hunters' Secrets;

Stomach Bitters.

A LECTURE

ON THE

MOST IMPORTANT

Of All Subjects.

Is there any Earthly Blessing of so much importance to us as

HEALTH?

NOT ONE,

IS THE RESPONSE OF

Every Thinking Man and Woman.

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HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENT OF THE U. S. REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

The public are requested to bear in mind that

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

Are for sale in BOTTLES ONLY.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

PITTSBURGH, PENN.

Chicago Tribune.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1865.

THE CITY.

UNRESERVED.—It has been remarked that the mail facilities furnished by the postal department are of no avail to the Odd Fellow, as he is supposed to correspond with no one, nor to anything, being sui generis.

THE CHOLERA.—A special meeting of the Common Council has been called for Monday evening, for the purpose of considering the best means of guarding against the possible visit of the cholera to our city.

COVERING THE BRIDGES.—Workmen are engaged in covering the timbers of Randolph street bridge as a protection from the snows and frosts of winter. It is a good idea, and one which might with advantage be copied elsewhere.

VINTAGE OF 1814.—A bottle of brandy is now in the rooms of the Historical Society, which was made from the vintage of 1814, fifty-one years ago. The proofs of its antiquity are indisputable. Of course it is not on sale, and the mouths of old topers may water for it in vain.

THE EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT is now being pushed forward by the organization of "eight-hour leagues" in all the wards of the city and a grand eight-hour demonstration by the leagues, acting in concert, will be held here on the second Saturday in December.

SENT TO THE REFORM SCHOOL.—Thomas Lyons, a lad about fifteen years of age was arrested on Friday evening for the theft of three pairs of gloves from the store No. 257 South Clark street. At the Police Court on Saturday forenoon, he plead guilty to the charge, and was turned over to Commissioner Williams as a fit candidate for the Reform School.

INDIANA ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the members of the Indiana Association will be held on Tuesday evening next, in room No. 6 Chamber of Commerce building. An address will be delivered by Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., and the discussion of other business will be in order. Former citizens of Indiana, whether members of the Association or not, are invited to be present.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The attention of the reader is directed to the advertisement of co-partnership of Wight, Denton & Sumner in the storage, forwarding and general commission business, in another column of this morning's paper. G. B. Denton having become a partner in the former house of Wight & Sumner.

A JOINT STOCK STORE, intended to effect the reduction in the prices of provisions, was opened on Saturday evening at No. 218 East Washington street. Mr. C. Riley is superintendent. It is yet small but if properly encouraged may prove of service for the ends for which it is designed. Goods will be sold to stockholders at actual cost price.

GENERAL DANIEL PRATT, the American traveller, delivered one of his original discourses in the hall of the Sherman House, last evening, on matters and things in general, and the fall of man in particular, the latter subject being a favorite one to the speaker, both theoretically and experimentally. His ideas being very diffuse, a collection was taken up at the close.

ROBBERY ON THE CARS.—On Saturday morning, a lady, the wife of a Buffalo merchant, while coming to this city on the St. Louis cars, was robbed of her purse, containing $50 and a ticket to Buffalo. As this was her only money she is compelled to remain over in this city until she can receive a remittance from her husband. The money was taken by cutting the purse out of her dress pocket while she was asleep.

A LITTLE GIRL KILLED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.—About o'clock on Friday forenoon, Emma Westphal, aged two years and two months, the daughter of Henry Westphal, [illegible] was struck by the cow-catcher of an engine which was backing down a train of freight cars and was so badly injured about the breast and head that she expired at 10 o'clock on Friday night. The Coroner held an inquest on the remains on Saturday.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A WIFE.—A fellow named William McCunning was placed in the prisoners' dock of the Police Court on Saturday forenoon at the instance of his wife, who charged him with ill-treating her and her children, and not properly providing for their daily wants. He was also charged with threatening to take her life on several occasions, recently. In consideration of these facts the Justice held him under bonds of $300 to keep the peace.

PROF. O. S. FOWLER, of New York, lectures this evening in Smith & Nixon's Hall on "Scientific Love and Courtship," commencing at 7:45. Seats 25 cents. These lectures of Professor Fowler are not only highly instructive but exceedingly entertaining. He is well known as a thorough reader of character, a good judge of conditions and an independent, fearless thinker. Mr. Fowler gives scientific examinations daily at the Tremont House.

GENTLEMEN CUT THROATS AND MIDNIGHT ROBBERS.—Two ruffians named Robert Kennedy and Michael Higgins, sailors by profession, were arraigned in the Police Court on Saturday afternoon, at the instance of Patrick Welch, who appeared with a very much bruised, battered and swollen countenance, and testified that on the night of Friday the prisoners assaulted him [illegible] were held in bonds of [illegible] each for a further hearing next Wednesday morning.

CAPTURE OF A CONFIDENCE MAN.—On Friday afternoon, officer Charles S. Perry, while on duty at the Northwestern Railroad depot, noticed two suspicious looking individuals engaged in earnest conversation with a middle aged countryman. Concluding that they were in the confidence trade, he arrested the fellows and took them to the Armory. When placed in the prisoners' dock at the Police Court on Saturday morning, they were recognized as "old professionals," and on the charge of vagrancy were fined $100 and costs each.

LARCENY OF BOOTS.—A fellow named John Smith visited the shoe store of a namesake of his at No. 56 Washington street, on Saturday forenoon, for the purpose, so he alleged, of purchasing a pair of boots, but concluding that it would be cheaper to steal them, he watched until he supposed the proprietor was not looking, [illegible] At the Police Court on Saturday afternoon he was committed in default of $300 bail on his appearance.

THEFT ROBBERY.—One Friday evening Mr. Morris Seaman, having rooms in the building No. 69 Randolph street, upon his return to his lodgings discovered that some one had entered his rooms, broken open his trunk, and emptied it of the greater portion of its contents. Suspicion at once rested upon one Henry Lewis, who lodges in the same building. He was taken into custody, and upon searching his room the missing articles were found. He was arraigned in the Police Court on Saturday forenoon, and in default of $300 bail committed to jail to await examination before the Grand Jury.

THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION, of this city, having procured a charter from the last Legislature, have now perfected their arrangements for the erection of a hall for their own purposes. It is intended that they shall have a large lecture hall on the first floor, with reading rooms, libraries etc., on the floor above. The building will be one not only magnificent in its proportions but superb in its finish and will prove an ornament to the city. Such a hall as they propose erecting is needed in Chicago and it is to be hoped that they will speedily push forward their enterprise to completion. They are now advertising for a lot suitable for the erection of their building.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—The question is frequently asked by young men, where can they obtain a thorough business education, such as will fit them for active life as merchants or business men in any branch of this busy land. It is a hard question to answer, but one which would seem best to be answered by the success of the students of our business college, as compared with those from another. Bryant & Stratton's College stands undoubtedly in the front rank of the educational institutions of this class in this country. Their students have a high reputation for thoroughness and reliability, such as is only acquired by the most perfect system of instruction or years of experience. Its very success, giving as it does the facilities for grading and classifying, in an extraordinary degree aids it toward perfection, and is in reality one of the causes of its deservedly high reputation. As an instance of the magnitude of the Chicago branch of the system of Colleges, it may be stated that there are in the practical department, illustrative of the workings of business, no less than twelve extensively arranged offices or business houses, of different kinds. There are also fifty first class telegraph instruments for Messrs. Bryant & Stratton's Chicago College, on which thorough practical instruction is given to students, as to their working. The writing department is proportionately extensive, employing four first-class teachers, with assistants. Altogether, there are at present in this College seventeen competent professors.

A DISHONEST BARTENDER.—For some weeks past John Keller, the proprietor of a lager beer saloon on the corner of Washington and Clark streets, having had suspicions that his bartender, Morris Simpson, was making free with the income of the establishment, resolved to experiment upon his honesty, and accordingly marked several bills and placed them in the till as a bait. Upon examining next morning Mr. Keller discovered the trap was not only nibbled, but had [illegible]. A warrant was sworn out before Justice Brown and placed in the hands of Constable C. Keeler, who arrested the culprit, and proceeded with him towards the tribunal. When opposite the alley dividing the block between Madison and Washington streets, Simpson [illegible]

THE BUTCHERS held a meeting on Friday evening, at Uhlich's block, for the purpose of organizing opposition to the project of establishing one public slaughter house [illegible] Mr. F. Koch presided, and the business of the meeting was conducted in German. [illegible]

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Friday afternoon, Michael Scanlon, a [illegible] employed in the Union stock yards [illegible]

THE MORALS OF THE THEATRE.

Second Sermon on the Subject by Rev. R. M. Hatfield, D. D.

The Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church was crowded last evening, on the occasion of the delivery of Rev. Mr. Hatfield's second animadversion upon the theatre. In the congregation there were quite a number of actors, and hosts of faces familiar to any of the habitues of Wood's and McVicker's, present from a motive of innocent curiosity, as well as those who sympathized with the reverend gentleman in his views on the subject.

Rev. Dr. Hitchcock opened the services with prayer.

Rev. Mr. Hatfield read a series of appropriate selections from the scriptures.

The 370th Hymn, commencing—

"A charge to keep I have,"

was then sung by the choir; after which Mr. Hatfield announced as the text for his discourse, the eleventh and twelfth verses of the fifth chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians. In opening his discourse the speaker briefly reviewed his previous sermon on the subject, in which he averred first, that the theatre has had a notoriously bad reputation for two thousand years; second, that it is not changed; third, that the theatre exercises a bad influence on the neighborhood in which it is located; fourth, that the character of actors is marked and significantly bad; [illegible]. Having verified these statements as facts by his statement of them, the speaker adverted to Mr. Barry's card in reply to his former sermon, not mentioning the name of the writer, however. He did not think that the silence of the scriptures in regard to the theatre was any proof that it was not censurable, [illegible]

[illegible]

The usual devotional exercises closed the proceedings.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Preliminary Examination of the Prisoners—All Held under Heavy Bail.

At eleven o'clock on Saturday forenoon, the three men, William Prout, Lawrence T. Prout and Thomas Morrissey, who are charged with the robbery of the American Express Company's delivery wagon while standing in front of the First National Bank, on Clark street, about ten days ago, were arraigned before Justice T. B. Brown for preliminary examination.

Charles H. Reed, Esq., State Attorney, appeared for the prosecution and E. G. Asay and Colonel Dunn for the defence.

Messrs. Robert Kenny and James Webb of the [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Asay then asked for the discharge of Lawrence Prout, on the ground that there was no evidence against him. [illegible]

The State Attorney objected to doing anything of the kind. [illegible] decided to hold both Prouts, fixing their bail bonds at $20,000 in each case.

Several witnesses were then introduced on the part of Morrissey, [illegible] Mrs. LeCraig was put under bonds of $4,000 for her appearance as a witness.

ART NOTES.

The approach of winter is marked by an immense activity in the world of art in our midst. In no previous year has so much been done for the cultivation of true taste, or in the giving of opportunity for its exercise where already existent. Chicago is looming up as a centre of itself whence shall radiate a light of instruction and cultivation to other and distant sections, instead of being, as till recently she has been considered [illegible]

[illegible]

favorably with those of any other hall in the world. It will seat about eight hundred persons. [illegible]

The association of Incorporators of the Art Gallery of Chicago held a meeting on Thursday last, [illegible] The following officers were elected: President, Col. John B. Turner; Secretary, Edwin H. Sheldon; Directors, E. H. Sheldon, J. F. Stafford, G. P. A. Healy, terms expire January, 1866; J. Y. Scammon, [illegible]

The splendid gift of Conrad Diehl's "Play Scene in Hamlet" was acknowledged. [illegible]

The Incorporators are Messrs. George P. A. Healy, J. Young Scammon, Edwin H. Sheldon, John F. Stafford, Thomas B. Bryan, George F. Rumsey, David J. Ely, William Blair, William Bross, Charles H. Ray, Thomas Hoyne, Walter L. Newberry, [illegible] David A. Gage, John B. Dunham, Harvey M. Thompson, Uriah H. Crosby, Elias T. Watkins.

Another meeting will be held on Monday in Mr. Scammon's office, at noon.

Messrs. Prang & Co., of Boston, have recently donated the first year's proceeds of the sale of their fine engraving, "Lincoln and his Emancipation Proclamation," to the Lincoln Monument Fund. [illegible]

THE CITY CEMETERY SUIT.

The Milliman Heirs vs. The City of Chicago—Purchase or Vacation.

The case of the heirs of Milliman against the city, in which suit was brought to recover the plot of land on the Northern portion of the old Cemetery or its present value, referred at the last meeting of the Common Council to the Mayor, Comptroller, and Finance Committee, was considered by these at a meeting held on Saturday afternoon. Alderman Wicker being absent, Robert Rae, Esq., on behalf of the heirs, being called on to state what terms they would be willing to accept, said that the heirs would be willing to receive from the city the fair value of the property, such as they can get from any other party not bound to take it. [illegible]

The Mayor inquired if Mr. Page, who was present, was acting simply as trustee.

Mr. Rae replied that Mr. Page was an interested party, but that the speaker was acting as trustee for him in making the offer. [illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The matinee on Saturday, at which Ernani was performed, was very largely attended and passed off with most gratifying success. On this (Monday) evening, Gazzaniga appears as the Borgia, the rehearsal of which promises a splendid performance. Tuesday evening Miss Lucy Simons makes her debut in L'Elisir d'Amore. The cast is very effective, and as the work has never been done here, a large audience will undoubtedly be present both to greet the young debutante, who is the only American prima donna in the troupe, and to listen to the sparkling melodies with which the opera abounds. We bespeak for Miss Simons, in virtue of her being a home artist, a cordial reception. In the absence of any criticism upon the performance of Ernani, which would only involve a repetition of the former notice, we print a despatch from the N. Y. Herald relative to the debut of Gazzaniga. That paper has had the enterprise to send a musical critic to this city to report by telegraph the opera season. In his despatches, which sometimes are tinged rather rosily, he says many true and excellent things. Opera goers will read his favorite bulletin with interest. It is as follows:

CHICAGO, Nov. 16, 1865.

The debut of Gazzaniga this evening was the crowning event of the season. [illegible]

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.—[illegible]

[illegible]

RAISING AN IRON BLOCK OF BUILDINGS.

The largest job of building raising ever effected has just been completed in this city by Messrs. Hollingsworth & Coughlin, in the elevation of the Nobbins' iron block, corner of Wells and South Water streets, to grade, a height of twenty-seven and a half inches. This block is very solidly constructed, of iron and heavy masonry; it is five stories in height, eighty feet in width, and one hundred and fifty in depth, [illegible]

[illegible]

The Parents of the Late Hon. Preston King.

In relation to the statement made in some of the newspapers to the effect that the late Preston King never knew who his parents were, our Postmaster, Samuel Hoard, Esq., thus writes:

"I have been long personally and somewhat intimately acquainted with Mr. King, having succeeded him as editor and proprietor of the St. Lawrence Republican, published at Ogdensburgh, New York. [illegible]"

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COURT—Before Judge Drummond.—The suit of Smith & Co., brought in assumpsit, vs. Buckman & Co., to recover damages laid at $3,500, on a contract to furnish grain, was concluded when the Court adjourned. [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Judge Joseph E. Gary.—[illegible]

[illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT—Before Judge E. S. Williams.—New Suits—[illegible]

This Court was in session on Saturday, but no business of public importance was transacted.

RECORDER'S COURT—Before Judge E. Van Buren.—Was not in session on Saturday, having adjourned on Friday till Monday at 10 o'clock.

MANSLAUGHTER IN THE BRIDEWELL.—An old man, a German, name unknown, expired about two o'clock yesterday afternoon on his pallet of straw, in the Bridewell, from injuries received on Thursday last at the hands of a fellow prisoner, a colored boy aged eighteen years, named Charles Carrol. [illegible]

FENIAN MEETING.—The Molloy Circle of the Fenian organization held a meeting on Saturday evening in Uhlich's Hall, on North Clark street. Mr. Dennis O'Connor presided, and addresses were delivered by Mr. A. L. Morrison, "organizer for the West," and Dr. Reynolds, formerly surgeon of the old New York regiment. [illegible]

INTERESTING SUIT AT LAW.—At the December term of the Will County Circuit Court, an interesting case will come up for decision, interesting not so much on account of the amount involved in the issue, which is only three hundred dollars, as from the romance connected with the case. [illegible]

EXCURSION TO CALUMET.—The projected excursion of some of land on the Calumet river near the lake, took a party of gentlemen, members of the city government, Board of Trade, &c., down to that classic locality on Thursday last. [illegible]

THE COOPERS in this city are now "on a strike," refusing to work at the reduced rate of wages offered by their employers. The reductions from 15 to 20 cents on the making of barrels.

Doings on 'Change.

The following letter, though rather late, and it is one of some, certainly too extensive in its application, is yet too good to be consigned to the waste basket. [illegible]

[illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

Go to Tropical America, if you wish to inhale enchanting fragrance. Yet stay; you can have it here. Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" will fill your parlor with vital breath of the most odorous flowers that perfume the fairy valleys of the Andes. Sold everywhere.

Latest from Egypt.—Penney's Egyptian Lotus.—A new and exquisite perfume for the handkerchief. [illegible] F. A. Penney, at his laboratory, Fulton Avenue, corner of Jay street, Brooklyn, L. I., and sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. EDWIN A. LOVEJOY, Wholesale Agent, No. 22 Fulton street, New York.

Ladies Afflicted with Discolorations on the face, called moth patches, or with freckles, should use Dr. Perry's celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is infallible. Sold by all druggists.

A Bad Breath the greatest curse of the [illegible]

The "Columbian Gin," the best article of American distillation, is now for sale by all Druggists in the United States. [illegible]

Go to N. F. Merrill for Kerosene Oil Lamps, Lanterns, Chandeliers, Brackets, Table Glassware, Vases, &c., 71 and 73 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Go to the Best—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to be a good Telegraph Operator. Address (inclosing stamps) for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

Arguelles to be Released and to "Unfurl the Banner of Freedom in Cuba."

[Havana Correspondence (8th inst.) N. Y. Tribune.]

The captivity of Arguelles, which will remain as one of the most afflicting examples of arbitrary power of this age, is drawing to a close. The doors of the prison in which he has lingered for the last sixteen months, by the combined act of our Government and of the Captain-General of Cuba, are about to be thrown open. The Spanish Government, who never applied to Washington for his rendition, and never participated in his imprisonment, has at last ordered that Arguelles should be released. Mr. Lerundi, the newly appointed Captain-General of Cuba, who is to leave Madrid on the 15th of this month, brings with him the order which is to set him at liberty. He will avail himself of it to come to New York, where he will unfurl the banner for the emancipation of the blacks in Cuba, supported in his noble task by the whole population of the Creoles of the Island, who have selected him as their leader.

To explain to you the cause of this flattering distinction, it is necessary that you should know that Arguelles, in an eloquent petition to the Queen of Spain, has denounced to Her Majesty the guilty maneuvers of the slave-traders of Cuba, who, under the hypocritical mask of enemies of the trade, have recently asserted in presence of the crown that for a long time past "the shores of Cuba had not witnessed such an immoral traffic." With courage and independence Arguelles wrests the mask from the faces of these faithless scoundrels and shows to the Queen that there are several cases of slave-traders actually pending before the tribunals of the island; that men have been imprisoned and banished on that account, and that himself, having tried to oppose their traffic and to denounce it to the civilized world, was a victim of the powerful coalition the dealers in human flesh of Cuba—assisted and supported by the present Captain General of Cuba, Gen. Dulce—had formed in view of the successful pursuit of their illicit trade.

Arguelles, who has been a member of the Spanish Cortez, and who is consequently conversant with the politics of his country, and with the sad condition of the Spanish colonies, whose wants his long residence in Cuba has enabled him to study, will, no doubt, prove to be a most efficient advocate of the Creole population of the island. Once in New York, he will employ his talents for the deliverance of an oppressed race, and to the furtherance of the true interests of the white population of Cuba, who for years and years have been clamoring in vain for administrative reforms and the emancipation of the blacks.

Markets by Telegraph.

OUR MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special to Western Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

Railway speculation was rather firmer this morning, with little more demand for stocks. The strongest shares were Northwestern common, Pittsburgh and old Southern. Operations were light, as usual, on Saturdays. At the session of the open board the market for railway shares was dull but quite steady. Northwestern common shares have been the only features of the railway list throughout the day, and purchases to the extent of 5,000 shares have caused an advance of about 1¼ per cent.

CLOSING PRICES.

The following were the closing prices: Erie 81¾; Hudson, 103¾; Reading, 111¾; Michigan Southern, 70¾; Pittsburg, 80¾; Northwestern, 31¾; Northwestern preferred, 60¾.

GOLD.

Gold closed at 146¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments remain very firm and gold bonds 1/4 per cent higher.

MISCELLANEOUS.

State bonds quiet and steady. Miscellaneous and coal stocks firm.

MONEY.

Money is easier at 7 per cent on call, with exceptional transactions at 6 per cent.

PETROLEUM.

There is very little activity in petroleum stocks to-day, at the following rates: Pithole, $1.30; McKinley, $1.35; Bradley, $1.30; Manhattan, 80c.

DRY GOODS.

The Dry Goods trade is generally dull and prices steadily declining on nearly all the fabrics. [illegible]

[illegible]

The following despatches have been received today:—

ST. LOUIS—Business tolerably quiet. [illegible]

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Much better feeling prevails, caused by the advance in Cotton. Goods are very quiet. [illegible]

BOSTON—There is no particular change in prices. Trade is very good for Saturday.

LOUISVILLE—Trade is moderate and prices unchanged for Prints and Sheetings.

PHILADELPHIA—There is very little movement in Cotton goods. Prices are regular and in favor of buyers. Woolens are quiet.

BALTIMORE—Market unchanged since yesterday.

WHOLESALE MARKET.

The Post has the following review of the wholesale [illegible]

COTTON.

The Cotton market during the week has been extremely heavy, and prices have declined. At the close, however, there is good demand, and sales are firm at [illegible].

COFFEE.

Rio has been in more active request. At the close prices are firm at [illegible], gold rates and in bond.

FLOUR.

The Flour market has been dull and heavy throughout the week, and prices have fallen off 50@60 cents per barrel on low and medium grades. Inquiry has been confined to home and provincial trade. A large part of the four on market is of a very ordinary quality. This is the chief cause of depression. Family brands have suffered without special change: extra State $8.00@8.25; shipping, Ohio, $9.00@9.25; trade and family brands $9.50@11.50; St. Louis extras $12.00@15.25.

WHEAT.

The Wheat market has been active and prices have fluctuated. The market closes very heavy at $1.80@1.90 for spring, and $2.25@2.45 for amber State. Stock has been considerably increased during the week.

OATS.

Oats have fluctuated. The supply has been moderate, but in excess of demand, and with liberal arrivals in prospect, dealers have bought sparingly. Canadian at 60@62c for State, and 64c for unsound.

CORN.

Corn has been in brisk demand, partly for export. Prices have advanced, and at the close are firm at 91@92c for unsound, and $1.02 for white western.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum has advanced under good demand and light arrivals, closing at 30½c for crude, and 52c for refined in bond.

PORK.

The pork market has been unsettled, and prices have improved 75c@1.50 per brl, owing to the reduction in stock. The market closes heavy at $32.50@33.00 for mess, and $27.75 for prime mess.

BEEF.

Beef has been in fair demand at $13.00@16.75 for plain and extra mess, and $15.50@20.50 for new mess.

WHISKEY.

The whiskey market has been unsettled, and prices are heavy at $2.41@2.43 for Western.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.

FLOUR—Dull and prices unchanged.

GRAIN—Old red wheat steady at $2.00@2.05; new firm at $1.60@1.75 for good to prime. Oats quiet. Sales at 40c at the elevator. Corn—Prices steady—no sales. Rye firm at 80c. Barley in fair demand. Sales at $1.25 for prime.

WHISKEY—Steady at $2.28.

COTTON—Quiet. Sales of middling at 45c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull. Sales at $31.00. Bulk meats unchanged. Green meats in good demand. Shoulders 13c; sides 15c; hams 17@19c. Bacon clear sides firm at 21@22c; shoulders 16½c. Rib sides scarce and nominal at 18½c. Lard—Sales of leaf at 26c. Sales of whole hogs at 13c. Hogs more active. Sales of light at $11.20; heavy at $11.75 gross weight, and $14.00 net weight.

MONEY—In light demand. Exchange—demand large, price firm as last quoted.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.

TOBACCO—Buoyant; lugs at $5.50@6.60; leaf, $9.50@17.50.

FLOUR—Extremely dull; choice super at $6.60; XX at $8.75.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; sacks fall at $1.75@1.80; choice at $1.90@2.00 per bu. Corn lower; mixed, 56@58c; yellow at 60c; new white at 53c; white at 57@58c. Oats declined, at 36@40c. Barley unsettled; fall at $1.35; spring at 70c; ordinary at 85c per bu.

WHISKEY—Lower, at $2.28 per gal.

PROVISIONS—New Sides, 19½c per lb. Prime Leaf Lard at 26c per lb.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 18.

RECEIPTS—Flour 2,618 brls; wheat 35,863 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour 90 brls; wheat 20,110 bu.

FLOUR—Market dull; sales: 200 brls choice spring extra at $6.90.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market declined 3c at morning board, but fully recovered on 'Change, closing with sales of No. 1 at $1.39@1.39½, sellers all November; $1.37 at four o'clock board; market firm with sales of No. 1 at $1.39, sellers asking more; No. 2 firm at $1.30. Oats dull and weak at 30c. Corn—No. 1 shelled corn at 56c on track. Barley—prime barley nominal at $1.00@1.05.

FREIGHTS—Firm. Engagements of wheat to Buffalo 11 cents.

SATURDAY EVENING, 18th. Wheat firm. Sales 15,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at $1.39.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Nov. 18.

UP—Bell, Milwaukee, Cochrane, Weaver.

DOWN—Morris, Mary Jane, Waverly, Emmet, Baker, Mike, Algerine, Corinthian, Dreadnought, Gallatin, Quickstep.

WIND—North.

DETROIT, Nov. 18.

UP—Cayahoga, Contest, Sardinia, Norman, Cooper, Midnight Pride, America.

DOWN—Savage, Great Smith.

WIND—Northeast.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

MONEY—Market steady at 7 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Quiet at 109@109¼.

GOLD—Without decided change at 147, declining to 146¼, and closing at 147.

EXPORTS—Total exports to-day were $459,000.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Firm.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool quiet and unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18, 6 P. M.

COTTON—Scarcely so firm. Sales at 51@52c for middling uplands, and 52c for New Orleans.

FLOUR—Dull and 5@10c lower. [illegible]

WHISKEY—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat—1@2c lower. [illegible]

PETROLEUM—Quiet at 30@31c for crude and 50@51c for refined in bond.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy and lower. [illegible]

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Nov. 18.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat inactive and nominal. [illegible]

WHISKEY—Firm and quiet at $2.28.

CANAL FREIGHTS—To New York: Flour 90c, Corn 18c, Oats 12c.

IMPORTS—For 24 hours: [illegible]

CANAL EXPORTS—[illegible]

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, Nov. 18.

GRAIN—Wheat—Old has lower. [illegible] Corn dull and drooping. Sales at 54@55c.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Dull and declining.

Montreal Market.

MONTREAL, Nov. 18.

No change in the market since yesterday. Prices nominal. Nothing doing.

Toronto Market.

TORONTO, Nov. 18.

FLOUR—Double extra, $7.75@8.00; extra, $7.00@7.50; superfine, $6.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Fall, $1.45@1.50; spring, $1.13@1.30. Barley 50@60c. Oats, 30c. Rye, none. Peas, 60@65c. Spring wheat in better demand; fall steady.

Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

Prices of mining stocks bid in Boston to-day: Copper Falls, 23¼; Franklin, 35; Hancock, 13; Isle Royal, 12¼; Quincy, 47; Rockland, 8.

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Night Express	*4:00 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.
Janesville Accommod'n	*5:30 p. m.	*9:15 p. m.
Woodstock Accom.	*2:00 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
GALENA DIVISION.		
Fulton and Cedar Rapids	8:30 a. m.	7:10 p. m.
Fulton and Iowa	*6:15 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	9:00 a. m.	4:45 p. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	10:30 p. m.	6:45 p. m.
Rockford and Fox River	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Dixon	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva and Elgin	5:30 p. m.	8:40 a. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R. Union Depot, foot of Lake Street.		
Mail and Day Express	6:00 a. m.	$11.00 p. m.
Detroit and N. Y. Express	5:30 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Night Express	*$10.00 p. m.	$12.30 p. m.
CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE BRANCH.		
Morning Express	6:00 a. m.	$11.00 p. m.
Night Express	*6.00 p. m.	8.30 a. m.
* Saturdays ex'd. † Sundays ex'd. ‡ Mondays ex'd.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Evening Express	*5:30 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Night Express	*10:00 p. m.	*5:00 p. m.
DETROIT TRAINS.		
Express via Adrian	*6:00 a. m.	*10:30 p. m.
Night Exp's, via Adrian	*5:30 p. m.	*11:00 p. m.
CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY. (Late Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railway.)		
Day Express	*7:00 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Night Express	*9:45 p. m.	*7:40 a. m.
(For Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.)		
Mail and Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:40 a. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Mail	4:30 a. m.	6:40 a. m.
Express	7:30 a. m.	8:40 p. m.
Express	5:30 p. m.	5:30 p. m.
Express	10:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*9:55 p. m.
Night Passenger	*9:10 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*4:45 p. m.	
Hyde Park Train	*6:20 a. m.	*7:45 a. m.
" "	*12:10 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
" "	*3:30 p. m.	*5:00 p. m.
" "	*5:45 p. m.	*7:10 p. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Night Express	11:30 p. m.	4:30 a. m.
Mendota Accommodation	4:30 p. m.	9:15 a. m.
Aurora	5:30 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Eastern Mail	8:00 a. m.	8:45 p. m.
Night Express	7:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Night Express	*11:30 p. m.	*5:00 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Express Freight, with passenger car attached, will leave passenger depot every Saturday at 2 p. m., for the West.		
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.		
St. Paul Express	*9:00 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Express	*5:00 p. m.	*11:30 a. m.
Waukegan Accommodat'n	*5:00 p. m.	8:45 a. m.
Night Accommodation	11:30 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Evanston Accommodation	2:00 p. m.	9:00 p. m.
*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.		

MARRIED.

In this city, by J. K. M. Loomer, Pastor of the United Brethren Church, at his residence on Union-st., between Maxwell and Liberty-sts., Nov. 11th, 1865, Mr. J. STINSON HANNA and Miss M. JANE RAMSEY, all of this city.

In this city, Monday evening, Nov. 13th, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. W. H. Ryder, D.D., Mr. D. B. STARING and Miss ISABELLA M. WARREN, all of Chicago. No cards.

At the residence of the bride's father, C. H. Meacham, Esq., of Wheaton, Nov. 16th, by J. Blanchard, President of Wheaton College, Mr. GEO. G. SEDGWICK, of Bloomington, Ill., and Miss HATTIE L. MEACHAM, of Wheaton, Ill.

DIED.

In this city, Nov. 19th, H. H. BRIGHAM, formerly of [illegible]

[illegible]

To Contractors.

THE MINNESOTA VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY [illegible]

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE. ITALIAN OPERA. DIRECTOR .... J. GRAU. Regular Subscription Nights—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. MONDAY, November 20th, second appearance of MME. GAZZANIGA, LUCREZIA BORGIA. With a perfection of cast never surpassed on any American Stage. [illegible] TUESDAY (for the first time in Chicago) Donizetti's celebrated Comic Opera, L'ELISIR D'AMORE. On which occasion Miss LUCY SIMONS will make her debut [illegible] UN BALLO IN MASCHERA, Saffo, by Pacini, in active rehearsal.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 94 Washington-st., bet. Clark and Dearborn. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels. MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 20th, and every evening during the week. Twenty-two Artists. The largest Company in the world. [illegible]

FESTIVAL.—The Olivet Presbyterian Church and Society, will hold a festival at their NEW CHURCH, Corner Wabash avenue and Fourteenth-st., TUESDAY EVENING, 21st inst. Let all friendly to the cause be present. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison-st., between Dearborn and State. McVICKER & MYERS .... Managers. Monday Evening, Nov. 20th, BENEFIT OF MRS. ANNA COWELL, [illegible] A REPLY TO THE REV. R. M. HATFIELD'S ATTACK ON THE STAGE, [illegible] LUCREZIA BORGIA. [illegible] To be followed by the Farce of A PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK. [illegible] To conclude with Mrs. Cowell's reply to the Rev. R. M. HATFIELD. Saturday Afternoon—GRAND MATINEE.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM. COL. J. H. WOOD .... Proprietor and Manager. [illegible] MR. THOS. BARRY .... Stage Manager. Another Museum Triumph! Houses Crowded!! Shouts of Laughter!!! On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 20th, will be performed, for the 8th time, the celebrated comedy of THE FAST MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME. As played at Wallack's Theatre, New York, for several weeks with distinguished success, and produced here with a great cast, and nightly received by houses crowded from floor to ceiling with enthusiastic applause.

THE SECOND ANNUAL BALL of the Cigar Makers' Protective Union, will be held at TURNER'S HALL, North Side, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22d, 1865. TICKETS ONE DOLLAR—which may be had of any of the members, or at the door on the evening of the Ball. PER ORDER OF COM.

LOVE AND COURTSHIP, as taught by Phrenology, by Prof. O. S. FOWLER, AT SMITH & NIXON'S HALL, MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. [illegible]

ART GALLERY. Crosby's Opera House Building. CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS ON EXHIBITION AND FOR SALE. Open Day and Evening, from 9 o'clock a. m. to 10 p. m. Single admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, $1.00.

SCOTCH FIRESIDE, AT THE FESTIVAL AND FAIR Of the First United Presbyterian Church, IN BRYAN HALL, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 23d, 24 and 25. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS. Elegant New Furniture, &c., AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, Nov. 21st, at 9½ o'clock, will be sold at our Salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, a large and elegant assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. Large and Attractive Sale Of Italian Marble and Alabaster Statuary, Classical Subjects, Vases, [illegible] Bohemian Glass, &c., imported by Sig. V. Giovannoni. ON WEDNESDAY MORNING AND EVENING, Nov. 22d, at 9½ o'clock a. m., and 7½ o'clock p. m., at the store, No. [illegible] Dearborn street, next to Tremont House. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. TRADE SALE OF WHITE CROCKERY AND MIRRORS, AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Nov. 23d, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn st., [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON.

BY W. B. STEDMAN & CO., 176 Lake street. Large, peremptory sale, by Catalogue, of Dry Goods, Hosiery, Shawls, Basques, Gloves, Furs, Carpets, Zephyr Knit Goods, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Neglige Shirts, Wool Socks, Blankets, 177 Army Overcoats, Kip Boots, Wool Hats, &c. On TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 21st, at 9½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms 176 Lake st.

LARGE STOCK WINTER DRY GOODS. Brown and Bleached Muslins, Pants, Shirts, Drawers, Socks, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

200 DOZ. WHITE AND GREY FLANNEL SHIRTS. 100 doz. White Flannel Drawers, 100 doz. White Muslin Shirts, 100 doz. Buck Gloves and Gauntlets, AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—800 Soldier's Overcoats, AT AUCTION, On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, at 11 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. Household Goods, Carpets, Stoves, Piano Forte, &c., AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, Nov. 25th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

Ocean Steamers.

INMAN LINE—Consisting of sixteen first-class steamships, between Liverpool, Queenstown, and New York, twice a week, viz: Every WEDNESDAY and every SATURDAY throughout the year. Tickets sold to and from Ireland, England, Scotland, Germany and France. [illegible] JAMES WARRACK.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE for California via Panama, Sailing from New York on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month. [illegible] WELLS, FARGO & CO. [illegible]

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ. NOTICE—Change of sailing day. [illegible]

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 72 Broadway, New York. EUROPEAN SHIPPING And General Agency. [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, clerks, travelling agents, porters, drivers, conductors, brakemen, [illegible] Apply at 87 Washington street, Room 3, up stairs. MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—Salesmen, bookkeepers, conductors, [illegible] GIVENS & CO., 101 Washington-st., Room 1, up-stairs.

WANTED—At the Chicago Employment Agency, [illegible] MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—Employment Notice. All persons looking for business, such as bookkeepers, [illegible] MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—A Bell-Boy, from twelve to fifteen years of age. Apply at Dr. J. Hayes' Institute, [illegible]

WANTED—Book-keepers, travelling agents, salesmen, collectors, hotel clerks, porters, drivers, carpenters, blacksmiths, [illegible] GIVENS & CO., 101 Washington-st., Room 1, up-stairs.

WANTED—Immediately, 100 farm hands to go South. Good wages and employment. GIVENS & CO., 101 Washington-st., Room 1, up-stairs.

WANTED—1 dry goods salesman, 1 bookkeeper, 2 assistants, 4 clerks, [illegible]

WANTED—Employment Notice. Men and boys wanting situations as book keepers, [illegible] GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, Rooms 23 and 24 Reynolds' Block, next to Post Office.

WANTED—At the Great Western [illegible]

WANTED—Great Western Business Agency, Rooms 23 and 24 Reynolds' Block, next to Post Office. [illegible]

WANTED—2 clerks, 2 salesmen, [illegible] MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—Immediately—2 clerks, 1 bookkeeper, 2 assistants, [illegible] MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—One first-class finisher, and two first-class furniture makers [illegible] Call at No. 29 Lombard block.

WANTED—Tailors! Tailors! Two good business coat hands and two good overcoat hands, wanted immediately at GRAMONT'S, 130 South Clark st., Room 8. Work given out and the highest prices promptly paid.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A wet nurse to nurse a baby six months old. One who can come well recommended may apply to Dr. JONES, No. 42 LaSalle street, between 11 and 12 a. m., and 3 and 4 p. m.

For Sale—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—Cheap on time, or to rent, the new 2 story house of 8 rooms, with lot [illegible] Inquire at MR. WAUGHOP'S office, 65 Clark street, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first class farm, 30 miles west of Chicago, near the county seat of Kendall county, adjoining Fox River, [illegible]

FOR SALE—320 acres farming land, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A house and lot, [illegible] Jefferson and Adams sts. [illegible]

FOR SALE—No. 200 Green-st., house and lot, [illegible] ISAAC R. HITT, 65 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Manufacturing Lot, [illegible] corner of Clinton and Canal streets. [illegible] WALKER & KERFOOT, 89 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Fine Marble front residence, [illegible] WALKER & KERFOOT, 89 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—89x140 feet on the south-east corner of Lake and Page-sts. [illegible] W. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Two new frame Dwellings, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap Lands—Three 80-acre tracts, adjoining Hon. John Wentworth's [illegible] WALKER & KERFOOT, 89 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Marble front store on Lake-st. [illegible] Apply to J. J. OLINGER, Real Estate Office, 43 Clark-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—River Lot, centrally located [illegible] A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Cheap, 50 feet on Michigan avenue, near Fourteenth-st. [illegible] A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—A Farm of 127 acres, in Whiteside county, Ill., for real estate in Chicago. [illegible] CHARLES PECK, [illegible]

FOR SALE—One new two-story House, containing eleven rooms, with closets and all modern improvements, [illegible] J. B. CRAWFORD, [illegible]

General Notices.

FEVER AND AGUE! THE REMEDY TO CURE AND PREVENT THIS DISEASE IS DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS. The celebrated New England Remedy for Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach, Liver or Bowels. They are used and recommended by leading physicians of the country, and all who try them pronounce them invaluable. They are sold by medicine dealers generally. Price $1.00 per bottle. J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. Proprietors for the Southern and Western States. FOR SALE BY FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, J. H. REED & Co., BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, CHAS. G. SMITH and H. SCOVIL, Chicago.

5,000 AGENTS WANTED. Business new, light and desirable; [illegible] M. WILLARD & CO., Box 3680, Chicago, Ill.

SUCCESS. Locate in New York, IT IS THE BEST BUSINESS POINT ON THE CONTINENT. [illegible] KENYON & CO., Mercantile Agency, 151 Broadway, New York. [illegible]

NEW BEEF. Extra Mess Beef and Light Mess Beef In lots to suit purchasers. CRAGIN & CO., Office, No. 8 Chamber of Commerce.

NEW MESS PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS AND LARD, In lots to suit purchasers. CRAGIN & CO., Office, No. 8 Chamber of Commerce.

HEMAN D. WALBRIDGE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 72 BRIDGE STREET, Corner Whitehall street, NEW YORK. Consignments solicited and advances made by L. A. OSTROM, No. 3 Loomis Building, southwest corner Clark and South Water streets, CHICAGO.

ANY BODY WHO WANTS A [illegible] THOMAS B. BROWN, Agt.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—All persons wishing to obtain permanent and profitable situations in any department of business, in city or country, will find it to their interest to apply at 101 Washington-st., Room 1, up stairs. GIVENS & CO.

WANTED—A second-hand Printing Press, with type, and office furniture sufficient for publishing a country newspaper. [illegible] F. J. BECK, [illegible]

WANTED—A Photograph Printer. A good experienced Printer and Toner, [illegible] Address BOURMAN & DAVISON, Galena, Ill.

WANTED—By a young gentleman, an unfurnished room without board, on the South Side, east of State-st., and north of Twelfth st., [illegible]

WANTED—A small house, or part of a house, with 4 or 5 rooms and water, convenient to horse cars. Address "FRANKLIN," P. O. Box 5816, stating rent and locality.

WANTED—To buy or rent, steam power with room. Call at 134 Dearborn-st., up-stairs, or address Box 5816, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Ladies, Know Your Fate! How to discover your future husband, and how to win him. [illegible] Address J. HOLLIDGE, Box 924, P. O., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—All persons looking for employment to apply at 87 Washington street, Room 3, up-stairs, and procure a good, paying situation, as this is the only reliable office in the city. MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—Attention—Call, if idle, at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, Rooms 23 and 24 Reynolds' Block, near the Post Office, and obtain employment. [illegible]

WANTED—Strangers in the city and others in want of employment, to call immediately and secure good situations at the GREAT WESTERN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, Rooms 23 and 24, Reynolds' Block, next to the Post Office.

WANTED—Good, lucrative situations are being continually offered in all branches of business, at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, Rooms 23 and 24, Reynolds' Block, near Post Office.

WANTED—Everybody should know our object is to supply good and permanent situations in all branches of business. [illegible] GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, Rooms 23 and 24, Reynolds' Block, near Post Office.

WANTED—City property or a stock of domestic goods to the amount of [illegible] ANDREWS, 97 Washington street.

WANTED—Employment for all. Good and permanent situations can be secured in all branches of business. [illegible] GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, Rooms 23 and 24 Reynolds' Block, near the Post Office.

WANTED—To give away in order to get them introduced, four articles worth $25, of the greatest utility. [illegible] A. GONDRET, Box 2624, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—"Attention." Something new. (Ten thousand Albums sold.) A few more agents wanted. [illegible] CHICAGO AGENCY, 144 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Wanted—Partner.

WANTED—Partner—With $650 to take an interest in a well established office. Business net profits, $300 per week. This is a rare chance for the right man. [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—J. F. Kellogg, proprietor of Langston & Kellogg's Patent Broom, is at the Tremont House and will be glad to meet any person or persons who wish to engage in the manufacture and sale of these brooms, which are pronounced by all who have seen them, one of the greatest improvements of the age. [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A chance for business. A complete outfit for cancelling [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Medical Office. A superior stand for a physician or retail apothecary [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two Hotels, one Boarding House, [illegible] C. W. FOUTS.

FOR SALE—Tobacco Factory, all in good running order, at a bargain. [illegible] Address "TOBACCO FACTORY," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—1,000 brls choice winter apples, selected and hand-picked. [illegible] DAVIS, 45 and 47 Lake-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—Engine and Boiler, [illegible] 119 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—And Store to rent. The well-established Grocery and Flour and Feed Store No. 279 and 279½ North Wells-st. [illegible] SMITH, SEAL & SLOCUM, Room 4, 110 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—Stock of Staple Dry Goods. [illegible] SMITH, SEAL & SLOCUM.

FOR SALE—A good paying manufacturing business, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—One good engine and boiler, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Connelsville Coke and Youghiogheny Coal by the car load, at McPHERSON & CO.'S, No. 26 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—Sixteen Portable Engines, 4, 6, 10, 12 and 14 horse-power. [illegible] C. L. RICE & CO., 19 and 21 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—500 Bbls choice Winter Apples in small and large lots, at 128 and 130 Kinzie street. D. D. CANOLL & CO.

FOR SALE—Hydraulic Presses. We have for sale two 600-ton Presses, with pumps, &c.—all complete. [illegible] WAHL BROS. & LIGHTHALL, 220 Lake st.

FOR SALE—Grain elevator, containing all necessary machinery and conveniences for carrying on the grain business in the country, [illegible] CULVER & CO., No. 9, Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—At half their cost, a splendid water power, new stone grist and flouring mill, [illegible] H. G. ANGLE, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Steam Engines—We have on hand 4, 5, 6, 10 and 12-horse Portable, and all sizes of Stationary Engines and Boilers; also, second hand Engines. RICHARDS' WORKS, 190 and 192 Washington-st.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two Gentlemen can be accommodated with front room furnished, and board, in a private family on West Randolph street. Terms moderate. Address "E. C.," Tribune office.

BOARDING—A few first-class Boarders can be accommodated with good rooms and board, at reasonable rates, at No. 17 Randolph-st., between Wabash and Michigan-ave. References exchanged.

BOARDING—Four Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with a suite of rooms and board, at 51 Fourth Avenue. References required.

BOARDING—8 or 10 gentlemen, and a couple of gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with board at 139 Fourth-st., corner of Carpenter.

BOARDING—A furnished room, with board. Apply at 69 North Green-st., West Side. References exchanged.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with a suite of pleasant unfurnished rooms and board in a private family, by applying at 109 North Peoria-st.

BOARDING.—Three or Four gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at 281 Fourth-ave., between Randolph and Lake streets; also a few day boarders.

Lost.

LOST—$10 Reward.—White Muff lost [illegible] Thursday evening, a Ladies' Muff, between Lake and Twelfth streets and east of Clark. The above reward will be given the finder by leaving it at this office.

Wanted—Information.

WANTED—Information of Henry Allen, native of England, and soldier of the late war, in company K, 47th regiment Ill. volunteers. Any one knowing of his whereabouts, by communicating the same to his sister will confer a favor on her. [illegible] Third avenue and 129th-st., Harlem, N. Y.

Personal.

PERSONAL.—Notice to Mary Ann Coudon, formerly of Detroit, Michigan, she can hear from her sister, JULIA, and other friends by addressing JULIA A. COUDON, care of A. Harrison, 24 Side street, 183 Pearl street, New York City.

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—By a gentleman and his wife for the winter. A private family, where there are no other boarders, preferred. Location central or on the West Side. [illegible] Address Box 6131, Post Office.